# TOLEDO BLADE

WEEKLY

NEWS, LITERATURE, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND THE ARTS.

VOL. XLII. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1874. NO. 6.


### THE OLD-FOGY MAN.

He was a quer old fogy man,
And loved old fogy ways;
And railed against the reckless speed
Of these fast modern days.
He once could travel leisurely,
And stop his friends to hail;
But now they rushed him through by steam
And rode him on a rail.

The good old coach was fast enough
For prudent folks to go;
Impatient men now laugh at it,
And say 'twas rather slow;
And so they rush upon the train,
And speed like thought away,
Until a smash-up breaks their bones;
He thinks it doesn't pay.

He loved old housewives, spinning-wheels;
The music of their hum
Was far more dear to his old ear
Than grand-piano thrum.
But ah! he sighs, those wheels are gone
Since Whitney made his gin;
No more we hear their thrifty hum—
No more the sisters spin!

The rosy girls of olden time,
Sunburnt, were firmer made
Than these, the late and tender shoots
That grow up in the shade;
They did their mother's heavy work,
And eased her weary hands;
And sometimes, too, if brothers failed,
Could help to do a man's.

Their dresses, made with easy fit,
Gave not a pain beneath;
Their hearts had ample room to beat,
Their lungs had room to breathe—
Unlike our present girls with waists
Too much compressed and slight,
Who, if they do not dissipate,
Are very often *tight*.

They let no fashion dwarf their forms,
But grew to comely size,
And health shone ever on their brows
And sparkled from their eyes;
They thanked kind Heaven for all its gifts,
And thought with secret pride,
That they were beautiful enough,
And they were satisfied.

But how our modern girls, alas!
Think Providence unkind
For putting too much in the midst,
And not enough behind;
And so they bustle round, and lace,
To mend such clumzy ways,
And think they far outshine the girls
Of good old-fogy days,

He wished, he said, for their sweet sakes,
That Fashion's torturing vice
Would ease them up a little, and
Less pinching would suffice;
That they might feel the bounding health,
Around the heart that plays,
When all unfettered as it was
In good old-fogy days.

## THE MAIDEN'S RUSE.

While the various divisions of our army lay confronted by the victorious rebel hordes, before Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, like the separate limbs of an immense cable that only needed the finishing blow of the artisan to weld them together and crush rebellion within its coils, it often became necessary to obtain communication between the various bodies, and as it could only be done by means of personal daring and bravery, many were the instances of heroism displayed, and escapes from death made, one of which it is proposed to recount.

While gallant "Old Joe Hooker" and his force were encamped below the thousands of rebels that defiantly and in fancied security looked down upon them, and patiently awaited the time to strike the blow that would render them ever remembered, and inflict a mortal blow upon treason, it was found to be very important that a dispatch be sent the officer in command of a force separated from him, in order that his communications be kept open, and to enable them to act in concert when the time for action arrived. The General accordingly sent for the commandant of one of his most distinguished regiments, and inquired of him if there was a man in his command who would volunteer for the service indicated, and who would be apt to be successful in the undertaking.

"Yes," was the reply, after a moment's reflection; "send for Captain Delaney. He will do it if it can be done."

"What sort of a person is he?" inquired the General.

"A man of fine, soldierly appearance, brave and resolute as well as cautious, modest and unassuming," was the reply.

Upon being summoned to headquarters, Capt. Charles Delaney signified his utmost willingness to undertake what was required of him, and after receiving his despatches and what instructions could be given him in regard to the course that he was to pursue, mounted upon a trusty horse, he started upon his dangerous mission.

Upon careful deliberation he concluded that he would gain nothing by attempting to disguise himself, for he doubted his ability to appear like a traitor under any circumstances, and if he fell, he wished to do so in his true character of a soldier of the Union.

Carefully and cautiously he wended his way through the dense forest through which his route lay, for his only chance of success lay in avoiding the open country. He felt that the chances were against him, for the country was filled with bodies of rebel troops, both regular and guerilla, but resolved to use his best endeavors to accomplish his design.

For several miles he proceeded safely, although often hearing rebel scouting parties passing upon each side of him. About one half the distance to his place of destination was passed over, when, as he was going through a dense growth of small timber, he was suddenly startled by the rising of a band of men, while a score of rifles were pointed at him, and the voice of the leader of the gang summoned him to surrender.

The ready blade of Captain Delaney was at once in his hand; but, although as brave a man as ever drew a sword, he saw that he had fallen into an ambuscade and was completely surrounded. There was not the slightest chance to escape, and he realized that resistance would be useless; so he made a virtue of the necessity that existed, and surrendered his sword and pistols, which were at once taken from him, his arms firmly bound with cords, and his horse led to where those of his captors had been fastened.

The appearance of the rebel troops that had seen was such that he supposed he was surrendering to a body of their regularly authorized troops; but he soon found that they were at least acting as guerrillas, for they at once commenced debating what disposition they should make of him. His death they were all agreed upon, but divided in opinion as to whether he should be shot or hanged. A number of them proposed to bind him to a tree for the sake of having some target practice, but were overruled by their leader, who decided:

"Shooting is too good for the accursed Yankee."

"But we have no rope to hang him with," interposed one.

"I propose," said another, who seemed to be second in command, "that we ride over to Davenport's with him. We can procure a rope there, and one of those trees in his front yard will serve well to swing him upon; and then again, his fair daughter will undoubtedly bestow her smiles of approval upon you for your bravery in capturing this fellow, for report says she has treated you rather coolly of late."

"Very well," was the reply, "we will do so."

A ride of a couple of miles brought them to a large, low country dwelling, with side wings and piazza, such as are common in that section of the country, standing in an opening, and very pleasantly located. It was now near sundown, and as they came under the fine trees that graced the lawn, Captain Delaney could not but shudder as he contemplated the use that they were so soon to be put to. Not that he feared to die; but at the thought of giving up life in such a manner, instead of selling it as dearly as possible before taken.

One of the men proceeded to an out building and procured a rope of sufficient length to reach from the ground to one of the lower limbs of the tree under which they were and descend again to the height of his shoulders. A noose was quickly fastened upon the end of it and about to be put around his neck, when the one that was officiating said:

"Shall we raise him from the ground or from his horse?"

"From his horse," was the reply; "let him ride straight through to perdition."

"I say, Yank," said the leader of the band, "it is time that you commenced to pray. I want to hear you, for I havn't heard anything like a prayer since we lynched that old Abolition preacher that we had down here when the war commenced."

The speaker had ascended the piazza of the house and stood leaning against one of the posts, superintending the preparation for the execution. There had been no signs of habitation around the house, with the exception of a few negroes that stood at one side, sullenly looking on; but just then the front door opened and a young lady appeared upon the piazza. In height she was rather below the medium standard. Her hair was of the deepest brown and arranged in becoming tresses. Her complexion was of the clearest and most roseate hue, and at the first glance one could not but be convinced that she was one of the few persons upon whom the gift of great beauty had been bestowed. She advanced toward the leader, who turned to greet her with:

"How do you do, Addie?"

"Quite well, thank you," was the reply. "Whom have you got here—a prisoner?" and she gave a long look at the captive officer, who for an instant forgot that he was so soon to die, for the glance of those eyes thrilled him like magic.

"Yes," replied the leader, "a miserable skulking Yankee that I captured in the woods."

"Is he an officer?" she inquired.

"Yes, a captain," said he.

"Good," exclaimed she, clapping her little hands, "how glad I am! You will be promoted to be a Colonel for your bravery, will you not?" with a sweet smile of approval which elevated the spirits of the rebel immensely, while it dampened those of Captain Delaney, proportionately, for it increased the pangs of death to think that one so fair should possess as savage a nature as that of the miscreants who had captured him.

"Put the rope around his neck," commanded the leader. "You shall see him die, Addie."

"Do not hang him to-night," said she.

"Why not?" replied he; "the sooner the better. Up with him!"

"I will never believe that you think anything of me again, if you will not grant me so slight a favor," said Addie, pouting very prettily and apparently quite offended at him.

"What is it that you want?" queried he.

"Only that you will not put him to death until morning. Brother Gussie is away, and you know he would like to see it so much! You might wait until he comes back. It will be sometime to-night."

"It shall be as you wish," said he, endeavoring to appear as gallant as possible, and then turning to his men, he continued:

"Bind the prisoner to a tree and put a guard over him."

"No," interposed Addie, "I want to see him and talk with him. You can put him in the back room, and there will be no danger."

"Your wishes are commands," said he, endeavoring to bow politely, which effort proved a most decided failure. "It shall be so; but I warn you that it will not be safe for you to trust yourself very near to him, for these Yankees are desperate villains."

Captain Delaney was accordingly led into the room indicated, and although his arms were still bound, was permitted to recline upon a sofa while supper was prepared in the adjoining room. Miss Davenport rendered herself as agreeable as possible to the rebel officer, and encouraged him to drink freely of the liquor which she caused to be brought from the cellar, which he was not loth to do, as long as the glass was kissed by his charmer.

The reflections of the captive were rather unpleasant. The short respite from death which had been granted, he had much rather not have had. Thoughts of friends and home, and above all the welfare of the country, and of corps which would be injured by his failure, were only balanced by the reflection that he had done his best and would die as became a brave man, although his fate would probably never be known by his friends. The single glance that he had received from Addie's beautiful eyes still haunted him, as well as the effect of the shock received when she spoke so unfeelingly. Still he could not blame her, for he read none of the ferocity in them that her words would imply, and could not force himself to believe that one whose eyes beamed so gently could really be so harsh.

His reverie was interrupted by hearing her remark that she was going to see the prisoner.

"I will go with you," said the rebel.

"No, please do not," said she, entreatingly, "for I am afraid that he would not speak freely if you were there; but if he does anything improper I can tell you."

"Very well; but be cautious of him," replies he.

A moment after, Addie entered, and advancing toward him, said in a voice evidently intended to be heard by the rebel officer in the adjoining room.

"Well, Yankee, how are you, Lieutenant? for I suppose that you will be promoted backwards for your brilliant conduct of to-day!"

The Captain looked sadly upon her and said:

"If you possessed any of the qualities necessary to make you a lady, you would be the last one who would enjoy yourself at the expense of a doomed man. It is to be regretted that your disposition is not as kind as your person is lovely."

"I have been told," said she, "that you were rude and unpolished, but even when you are so near death you can bestow a compliment."

"I should like to believe that you were not so inhuman."

"Do you think harshly of me?" she inquired in a much lower tone of voice, her eyes filling with tears; "have I not saved your life?"

"Saved it for a short time, that you might be more highly gratified when I am put to death."

"You are mistaken," said she; "I would save you if I could, and will endeavor to do so, if you will follow my directions implicitly, and forgive me for the part I have been compelled to act in order to aid you. I am as devoted a Unionist as you are, and would rejoice to have the villain in the next room meet with the same fate that he has condemned you to. Will you forgive and trust me?"

Forgive her! Most sincerely he inwardly blamed himself for his stupidity in doubting her from the first. Trust her! If the welfare of all that were dear to him and the hopes of all that he cherished had been at stake, looking into the depths of those eyes, he would have unhesitatingly entrusted her with the responsibility of saving all!

"I have nothing to forgive," replied he, "but hope that you will forget that I judged you so unjustly; and I will confide in you to the utmost extent, upon the single condition that you will in no manner run any risk upon my account."

"There would be no use in your attempting to escape as affairs are now," said she. "The house is surrounded by sentinels, and you would be shot down as surely as you attempted it. We must get rid of them first."

So saying, she cut the cords that bound him and motioned him into a closet, which she locked, after first cautioning him not to attempt to emerge from it until she released him. She opened a window very carefully, and then clasped her hands to her forehead, as though she had been struck, and fell back upon the sofa which he had occupied, crying loudly:

"Oh! Help! Murder!"

"What's the matter?" inquired the rebel officer, rushing hastily in.

"The Yankee got loose and knocked me down," replied she.

"Where is he?" he asked, excitedly.

"He sprang through the window there," was her reply.

"You were too imprudent," said he. "I warned you against him. Are you badly hurt?"

"No. Why don't you hurry if you want to catch him. He ran down the road there."

"I will cut him in pieces," returned he; and with a volley of terrible oaths he rushed out, called together all his men, and hastening to the stable, they mounted their horses and galloped rapidly down the road after the imaginary fugitive.

As soon as they were out of hearing, Addie unlocked the door and released Captain Delaney. Her off-hand manner had totally forsaken her, and she now stood suffused with blushes, and with her eyes cast upon the floor, but looking even more lovely than before.

"I think that you will be able to elude the pursuit made by your captors," said she, "and hope that you will perform the remainder of your journey in safety;" and calling to a negro, she directed him to bring his horse around to the front door, and then present him with his sword and pistols.

As for Captain Delaney, his emotion was so great that he several times essayed to speak, but could not. His escape and gratitude to his preserver, and a feeling that he could hardly define, for the gallant Captain had heretofore escaped unharmed by the darts of Cupid, had combined to cause it. The veteran that had marched up to blazing fires unflinchingly, and stood calmly when squadrons of cavalry charged down upon his line, was overcome by the spell of her beauty and bright glance. What caused her remarkable self possession to forsake her it is difficult to surmise, unless the thought of the warning that she had received from the rebel officer in remaining alone with a terrible Yankee! He at length managed to say:

"I cannot attempt to thank you for what you have done. I can never forgive myself for thinking so harshly of you at first."

"I am glad that I had an opportunity to serve the cause of the Union," was her reply, "even if it had not been"—but here she broke down and her eyes had to finish the sentence—"been you."

"But will you be safe?—will not they suspect you?" inquired he.

"No, there is no danger of that."

"And the negroes?"

"Can all be depended upon. They are of the variety known as 'reliable contrabands.'"

The horse was now at the door, but he hesitated to go. He found it difficult to withdraw from her presence, and the thought of a final parting he could not contemplate.

"Addie," said he, the name sounding as though it had been sweetly familiar to him, "if I live I will meet you again as soon as circumstances will allow. Till then, farewell; and may God bless you!"

He raised her hand with the intention of pressing it to his lips, but changed his mind, and putting his arm around her drew her towards him, and she must have altogether forgotten the warnings, that she had so lately received, for she offered not the slightest resistance to his imprinting a fervent kiss upon her lips! He then whispered a "good-bye," and hastily mounting his horse, rode off.

Before the sun was an hour high in the heavens, he had reached his place of destination, and delivered his dispatches. He was very highly complimented upon his success, but gave all of the credit to Addie.

In a few days the battle of Lookout Mountain was fought, and the rebel forces routed and hurled backward in confusion, and the country cleared of them. This afforded our hero an opportunity of fulfilling his promise, which he did not hesitate to take immediate advantage.

He found, however, that instead of having escaped from captivity, there had only been a change of jailers, and that he was now more than ever a captive; so he submitted to his blissful fate without a murmur, and when the rebellion was entirely crushed, and peace restored, these two lives were blended in one, and love and happiness has been and will continue to be their merited boon. The Captain loves to take his darling boy and girl upon his knees, and at their request recount the oft told story of how the lovely woman whom they call mamma, once saved his life, and did the country a great service. And then he tells them that the "Maiden's Ruse" gave him a noble, true-hearted wife, and them a faithful, loving mother.

## THE DUELLO.

### It is Again Invoked With Deadly Effect—Messrs. A. B. Phillips and Aristides Bienvenu Fight with Shot Guns at Forty Paces—Mr. Bienvenu Killed at the First Fire.

[From the New Orleans Times, April 5.]

On the first day of July, 1873, Judge Wm. H. Cooley met his death in a duel at the hands of R. Barnwell Rhett, jr. It was the first fatal duel in this section for several years, and although it was followed by several rencontres on the "field of honor," it was not matched till yesterday, when, at the same place, the village of Bay St. Louis, in Mississippi, Mr. Alfred B. Phillips, an attorney-at-law in New Orleans, shot and instantly killed Mr. Aristides Bienvenu, also of this city, in a meeting of a similar nature.

THE HISTORY OF THE CASE.

About two weeks ago, there was in progress of trial before Judge Collum, of the Fifth District Court, the case of Madam Olympe, the Canal street modiste, vs. Mr. Aristides Bienvenu, wherein plaintiff claimed a sum of money for millinery and dress-making account contracted by Mrs. Bienvenu. Mr. A. B. Phillipps was plaintiff's counsel. At the trial were present Mr. and Mrs. Bienvenu, and upon its close the latter proceeded to the clerk's office, whither Mr. Phillips directly following, he was straightway met by the lady, who from upbraiding him for the course he had pursued in the case, involving an alleged attachment for her horses and carriage, drifted into violent abuse, which embodied the application to Mr. Phillipps of all the implacant epithets in the calendar, and to which Mr. Phillips made the response that his assailant being a woman, he could offer no resentment, but that he would notify her husband that he must restrain such exhibitions.

Leaving the office for the Court-room, to place the matter before Mr. Bienvenu, he met that gentleman at the threshold of the door, coming toward him, and to him said; "Mr. Bienvenu, your wife has grossly insulted me, and I desire you to prevent any further repetition of such conduct."

To this Mr. Bienvenu replied: "If my wife has insulted you, she has done just right, and I myself will take occasion to insult you still more." No sooner did he utter these words than Mr. Phillips, provoked beyond endurance, knocked Mr. Bienvenu down, at which juncture Mrs. Bienvenu vociferating her indignation, made a rush at Mr. Phillips with intent to attack him, but being at once prevented by bystanders, committed no damage. Meanwhile Mr. Bienvenu rising to a sitting posture, made a movement as if to draw a weapon, but those standing by restrained his movements in that direction—Mr. Phillips standing his ground quietly, but making no effort beyond his first blow. He then left the apartment, as did the other parties shortly thereafter.

THE DEADLY SEQUEL.

The result of the episode transpired yesterday in a duel to the death.

Mr. Bienvenu sought the assistance of two friends, a challenge was passed and accepted, Saturday, April 4th, named as the date, shot-guns and ball as the weapons, forty paces as the distance, and Bay St. Louis as the place.

The parties with their friends assembled at 8 o'clock, A. M., yesterday, at the depot of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad, at the foot of Canal st., in time to take the train which was destined to hurry them to the arena of blood. Messrs. DuBertrand and Chas. D'Armas acted as seconds, and Dr. Isaac Scott as surgeon, to accompany Mr. Phillips; Messrs. Leopold Lange and Charles Reffiel as seconds, and Dr. Huard as surgeon, accompanied Mr. Bienvenu. A number of other gentlemen went as spectators, apparently actuated by a desire to effect a compromise or settlement, in event an opportunity should occur. Among others were Col. Jack Wharton, Colonel Morrison, Mr. O'Neil, Mr. Bangs, Mr. Bigger, and a brother of the deceased, Mr. Bienvenu, and some other gentleman whose name we can not recall. The train started on time and the trip was made without any occurrence of moment, up to the time of arrival at the depot at Nicholson avenue, at Bay St. Louis, where the party left the cars. The number of persons all told could have not exceeded twenty. The day was lovely and bright, and a casual observer would have failed to notice anything unusual, or calculated to excite a suspicion as to the dreadful finale impending.

When the party arrived at the station, the seconds proceeded to select and measure the ground. They located the spot for the conflict at about one hundred yards' distance from and on the south side of the railroad.

The ground was measured, pegs driven, and a toss for choice of position, and the word was had, which was won by the second of Mr. Phillips. This delay occupied about half an hour. During this time, the rest of the company had broken into groups, and were lounging around as casual spectators. The principals appeared to be unexceptionably cool, calm and collected. Neither evinced the least symptom of nervousness, or gave any indication of personal apprehension, although there was no levity of manner, but on the contrary, rather a seriousness of manner, in keeping with the terrible tragedy so near at hand. The weapons, double-barrelled shot guns, were duly loaded with ball by the seconds, and the principals were placed in position. Mr. DuBertrand then briefly stated the terms of the cartel, which stipulated that the combatants should stand with their weapons held in such a manner that the muzzles should be pointing to the ground; that the words should be: "Gentlemen, are you ready?" that silence should be interpreted into consent, when the words, "fire, one, two, three" would be given—that they should raise their weapons and fire after the word "fire" and before the word "three." Mr. DuBertrand then gave the manner in which the word was to be given, which was done in as rapid a manner as the circumstances of the case would permit, evidently with the hope of the gentleman, if possible, to prevent bloodshed.

But alas, this effort proved futile, as the sequel proved. Real work now began; the question was asked: "Gentlemen, are you ready?" Silence gave consent, and the fatal words: "Fire! one!" were given. At the word one Mr. Phillips delivered his fire, and almost simultaneously, but perceptibly afterward, Mr. Bienvenu's gun was discharged, and he fell dead, shot through the brain. The word two was not given, as both parties had discharged their weapons, and one lay a bleeding, lifeless corpse, the other standing at his post until permitted to retire.

Both Doctors Scott and Huard hurried to the fallen victim of the bloody code, but all their skill was of no avail, as could readily be seen. The ball entered the right cheek of the dead man, crushing the jaw bone, ranging upward through the brain, and then ranging downward into the spinal column. Death must have been instantaneous. The unfortunate man bled with unusual profusion. His brother, who was present, appeared to be greatly affected and burst into tears. The seconds of Mr. Phillips asked and obtained permission to retire their friend from the field, and after the usual civilities and expressions of regret at the fatal terminstion of the affair, accompanied him to a neighboring residence, where he remained until the return train for the city should arrive. At 1:40 P. M the train reached the depot. In the meantime the body of Mr. Bienvenu had been placed in an improvised coffin, which was placed upon the cars, and the entire party returned to the city by the same train, arriving at 4 P. M. It was, indeed, brief work. The party arrived at the duelling ground at 10 o'clock, at 11, the fight had transpired, and one lay an inanimate corpse. At 4 P. M., the body was delivered in the city, and the event numbered with the things of the past.—Such is life; such the results of the code of honor!

Aristides Bienvenu, the dead duellist, belonged to the ancient family of that name, which has for years been identified with the history of Louisiana. He was born in New Orleans, and continued to reside here up to the time of his death.

## LIFE IN ST. PETERSBURG.

### Letter From Minister Marshall Jewell—His Impressions of the People and the Climate—A Ball at the Palace.

A letter from Hon. Marshall Jewell, United States Minister to Russia, to a lady relative in Rochester, is published by the *Democrat* of that city. It is dated at St. Petersburg, March 5, and reads as follows:

"I wonder whether you don't think I lost sometimes. I am not, but am quite firmly anchored up in this so-called cold climate. It has not been cold at all this winter, though I understand it is exceptional. We have had about ten days of zero weather, not more, and those run 5 deg. to 10 deg. below only; a few days and nights down to 10 deg. above zero, but most of the time 20 deg. to 30 deg. above, cloudy sour weather; but now it is bright and sunny—a foot or two of snow only. No trouble in sleeping warm at all. Wood is burned mostly, and costs but $8 per cord; plenty of coal, but all from England, and costs about $10 per ton—soft coal. Houses are perfectly comfortable, all with double windows, and fitted in close and tight, so we suffer most from want of ventilation. Housekeeping is both troublesome and expensive. We have a Russian footman who speaks English, French and German; a German butler who speaks English and French; German cook, speaking Russian and German; Russian chamber-maid, speaking nothing else, besides these serfs, or "Alugiks," or servants of the lower order, who do most of the work in fact. Oh yes, and a "limpiste," or man to attend the door, look after the fires, and trim lamps—a Russian who speaks a little English and French. Besides these, we have one or two coachmen, a man part of the time to bring up wood and coal, a man once a week to brush and polish the waxed floors, and a man every other day to come in and water the flowers, of which every fine house must have a lot. Isn't this a crew, besides a French lady's maid which we always have. The houses are heated by stoves and grates. We have fifteen fires all told in cold weather and twelve or ten always in winter.

For two months before Lent, we did little but attend balls, parties, dinners, routs and presentations, not going to bed till next day, most of the time. I got up at 10, and the balance of the family at 12. In December the sun rose at 9 and set at 2:50—not much of a day at best. At one ball at the palace, there were 2,500 guests, 1,900 of whom sat down to supper at 2 o'clock in the morning, and 600 took their lunch standing. It takes 45,000 candles to light this palace for such a ball. At this ball there were more royal persons than I ever saw together before, the Empress of Russia, Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince and Princess of Wales, Crown Prince of Denmark—the above are all of imperial rank; of royal rank, there were the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, all the Russian Grand Dukes and Duchesses, Prince Arthur of England and fifteen or twenty Princes from Asia and Europe besides. We had had a separate presentation to them all previously. They all danced and mingled with the crowd. The new married Duchess of Edinburgh, in whose honor this ball was given, wore the celebrated Russian diamond necklace, estimated to be worth $20,000,000. The Empress' dress was trimmed with solitaire diamond buttons, each one of which was worth $40,000 or $100,000—All the imperial ladies wore diamond crowns. It was thought there were more diamonds worn that night than ever before at one time, as they came from the three empires of Germany, England and Russia. It is of no use to try to describe the scene.

A week afterward there was a small and select ball given there to 100 guests. At this time the supper was laid in the large hall which is about 100 by 250 feet, and 40 feet high. Forty palm trees, 20 to 30 feet high, had been brought from the greenhouse; round each was built a table for 10 or 20 guests; 8,000 candles lighted this room, so we sat down to supper in a real palm grove. It was magnificent beyond description.

Speaking of greenhouses we visited one the other day for trees and shrubs, fern and cacti, only, not flowers, which has 30,000 varieties in it and 70,000 pots or specimens. All the corps diplomatique are invited every winter. There appears to be no end to the money this court spends on such occasions. This, of course, is seldom done. The Emperor is a splendid man, very polite, and for that matter so are they all to us. There is little or no middle class in Russia. The few live like princes. The many work and live like slaves. Very fine and handsome people are the nobility; very low and degraded are the working classes. But it is vastly improved under this Emperor, who is really a just and good man. Russia has its own code of morals, I suppose, which the people live up to. From our point of view there are no morals here. They all cross themselves on going past a church or shrine. There is a shrine in every house, in the presence of which no one can wear his hat, not even the Emperor. So inside a Russian door hats off—a carpenter's shop, saloon or palace—it's all the same. They keep Lent rigidly. Circusses and theatres are full Sundays except in Lent.

There are over sixty "prosswicks" or fete days in the year on which no one will work. Sunday is less cared for, though generally no work is done on that day. Drunkenness is more common than in any country in the world. Common people drink all the "booka" they can get. Their food is a black, sour, rye bread and cabbage soup mostly.

But they are a good natured, laughing race of beings. There is but little social life here, though in fact not much visiting, as we do it evenings. So much social intercourse comes from our schools and religious affinities, which are entirely lacking in this country, that it makes the difference very marked to an American. The French language is almost as much used as the Russian; more so, in fact, in the higher circles. Most of the Government officers speak English also, and more than one-half the Russians I meet. All the young ladies speak it, and they all have English governesses. English and American books are in the first-class libraries, Russia having but comparatively little literature of its own. Law and order here are as much respected as with us. While the Emperor appoints everything and everybody, and can do exactly as he likes, still he governs by and through law. The knot is long since abolished, and a trial by jury is regular and safe. It is no heathen country by a long ways, but the Greek or orthodox church is strict in its discipline and thorough in its organization.

Divorce is almost impossible. Prisons are few. Capital punishment is unknown except for attempts on the Emperor's life. All convicts are sent to Siberia, the worst to work in the mines and others on the land. Their families can go with them, if they like, so that country is now full of pretty good people of this kind. This nation is growing rapidly in all the directions of national greatness. Education is being pushed slowly but steadily. Most of the people I see can already read and write. But the rich being so rich and the poor so very poor makes progress very slow. The police regulations are perfect, though people drive through the streets as fast as ever they can go. Those on foot have no rights which the carriages are bound to respect. Handsome black Tartar horses go past one like the wind, with little light harness, no blinders, and low, light sleighs, or sledges, as they call them. Nobody goes out a minute here without being fully wrapped up in fur, and no one sits a minute in the house with them on. In the halls are servants to take off and care for these wrappers. In this way they never appear to take cold. In no other way could they live in this very changeable climate. Not one of us had a cold this winter. So all the stories about this being so bad a climate appear to us to be a humbug. But great care is necessary, and that everybody takes of himself. So in this way we get along, and on the whole find the climate not bad. Do I like it? Well, some. Don't believe I should want to spend my life here, though. It is a great thing to see for a time, and I find my colleagues pleasant people, and the social life of in-doors was enjoyed for a time. In all the elements of strength and greatness, America is so far ahead of Europe that the contrast is painful. So my eyes constantly turn toward Hartford after all. But I read a great deal of politics and write many letters, and hear from home daily almost.

### An Expensive Kissing Scrape.

An interesting suit for damages has just been tried in the Circuit Court held at Baraboo, Sauk county, Wis. The title of the case was Helen Gregor vs. the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. The facts are substantially as follows: The plaintiff, who is a good looking, interesting young lady, 21 years of age, and a school teacher, on the 6th of March, 1873, bought a ticket of the company's ticket agent at Reedsburg, for Baraboo, and took a seat in a passenger car attached to a mixed train. When within a few miles of her destination the plaintiff, being at the time alone with the conductor, (the only passenger and an employe of the company having left the car,) was carressed and kissed by the conductor. There being nothing in the lady's manner to induce such familiarity, the ticket-puncher soon after the occurrence was arrested on the charge of assault and battery. He pleaded guilty, was fined $25 by the justice, and discharged by the company. The court ruled as a matter of law that the company was liable for the plaintiff for actual damage occasioned by the wrongful act of the conductor. The case was well argued and submitted to the jury, who returned a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed her damages at $1,000.—*Madison Democrat.*

March is par excellence the month of King Victor Emanuel. He was born on the 14th of it, in 1820—on the 23d he succeeded his father, Charles Albert, and on the 17th, 1861, he took the title of King of Italy. Further on his own birthday, his eldest son and the heir to his throne, Prince Humbert, first saw the light in 1844.

### RELIGIOUS.

Fort Wayne, Ind., is building a $30,000 synagogue.

The Scottish revival is said to include many educated persons.

Rev. Mr. Terry, of St. Paul, recently declared in his sermon that Congressmen, as a rule, are corrupt.

The New Orleans Y. M. C. A. is being organized, and put on a more solid basis than ever before.

The *Congregationalist* explains what it means by "lightning bug piety"—bright while it lasts, but cold, and soon out.

Haverhill prayer meetings are announced in the streets by a man who rings a big dinner bell, after the manner of the old town crier.

The pews in a New York synagogue were sold at public auction, after an inspiring lunch, and brought $100,000. The highest price paid for one was $4,000.

Rev. T. H. Tayler has been appointed State Missionary in Illinois for the Universalist Church. He is commended by the *Covenant* as an earnest and efficient worker.

The officers of the Baptist Missionary Union announce that they have received up to this time only about $140,000, and that they will need, to finish the work of this year, which ends with this month, $152,000.

The late festival of Juggernaut is said to have been more sanguinary than usual. Twenty people fell at Coopto before the car, and eight were run over, six of whom were killed, and the others severely injured.

The United Brethren have just dedicated their first church in the city of Philadelphia. It seems strange that in a city of near 800,000 people and 500 church edifices this denomination has not been represented.

If thou desire the love of God and man, be humble, for the proud heart, as it loves none but itself, so it is beloved of none but itself. The voice of humanity is God's music, and the silence of humanity is God's rhetoric.

More attention has been paid of late years than formerly in England to the religious instruction of children. In Liverpool, thirty-five new children's services were started during 1873. At these there is an average weekly attendance of 10,000.

The intellect of a man sits visibly enthroned upon his forehead and in his eye, and the heart of man is written upon his countenance. But the soul reveals itself in the voice only, as God revealed Himself to the prophets of old in the still, small voice, and in the voice from the burning bush.

My advice to you is, attend the more familiar meetings of the church; manifest an interest in its spirituality and prosperity; kindly recognize any whom you know to be members; dispense with the worldly courtesy that requires a formal introduction, and then, if they remain indifferent to you, the blame will rest with them.

A western exchange says: "The gift chromo business has reached its sublimest altitude in Washington county. An enterprising clergyman offers 'an elegant chromo' to every person who shall not miss one of his sermons for a year. And they are pretty good sermons, too, but the people in his vicinity need some worldly stimulant to get them to attend church service.

The Sustenation Committee of the Presbyterian Church report that over 300 of the missionary pastors are unpaid, and have been anxiously waiting since December for the promised relief. Thirty-four thousand dollars are necessary to cancel the amount due, and relieve the wants of these laborers in the vineyard.

The peculiar sect of Baptists known as "Dunkards," and which, in time past, has been noted for its opposition to all higher education, is now yielding to the pressure of the times. The progressives among them propose to establish a classical school and a book concern. For this purpose $100,000 is to be raised.

The *Church News* admits that in St. Louis, the Episcopalians have not increased as they should within the last twenty years, but at the same time, the churches have doubled in number, and the communicants have gained nearly a hundred per cent. The number of communicants in the city is now 2,019, being a gain of 913 since 1853.

The Chairman of the Domestic Missions in Western Texas, calls for help to enable the church to care for the amazing number of emigrants that are flooding the country from almost every part of the world. Many of them are Presbyterians from the older States, and setting as they often do, out of the reach of the church, will be lost to the communion unless followed up.

I am afraid that many of us are deceived in moral symmetry. Some men are great Christians upon one point, and some are great Christians upon another. One man is a great Christian in the matter of Sabbath school teaching, and another a stupendous Christian in the matter of total abstinence from all strong drink. We may be too much in the habit of singling out special virtues to feed them up to a high pitch, in order to carry off the prize at the ecclesiastical show. This would give but a poor idea of the roundness, the completeness and conclusiveness of the Christian life. Suppose that next summer should grow little but sunflowers, and the following mainly abound in roses, and the third be chiefly distinguished for violets—however rich might be the product of each, the summer, as a whole, would be accounted poor and trifling. Summer develops all the growing power of the soil, and so moral sunshine does not bring forth an isolated excellency, but clothes the human tree with "all manner of fruit."—*Joseph Parker.*

A fine distinction was that the colored preacher of the Richmond First Baptist Church made: "My brudders," said he, "when you was all slaves dar might a been some use for cussin' a slave for massa's boom, or hookin' a bushel o' corn nuss, or robbin' de hen roost; for you all work hard den, my brudders, and you earn it, my brudders and sisters. But now you is all free men, and dar's no 'scuse wotever; you's all on your own 'sponsibility."

# THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1874.


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### COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The lack of education is not necessarily evidence of a vicious disposition, neither does poverty convict its victims of a want of sense or lack of refinement. Some persons raise the objection to compulsory education that it would have the effect to throw a most contaminating element into our schools. This is based upon the supposition that the children who do not attend school are vicious and ungovernable. In New York City, where whipping in the public schools has been abolished, a teacher who has had some experience thinks that compulsory educational laws which are now being so widely contemplated, will introduce an element in our public schools which can only be held in subjection by brute force. In view of this fact, therefore, he suggests that whipping be abolished in all ordinary public schools, and that each city be provided with a central public school where whipping shall still be retained in vogue, and which all the incorrigible scholars of the other schools shall be condemned to attend.

The spirit of this proposition does great injustice to the children who are now kept from school. That there are among these absentees some who are naturally and by education very bad, there can be no doubt; but perhaps a majority of the children thus deprived of educational facilities are kept out of school by their parents because the children can be hired out to earn a little money. In some instances, this help is felt to be a necessity, while in other cases it results from the avarice, indolence, or bad habits of the parents. The children, as a class, are not so bad that separate school buildings would be required for their accommodation, and the New York teacher only displays a want of knowledge upon the subject when he proposes to treat them as though they were afflicted with some vile contagious disease. We don't think our school system needs a "pest house" in each city for the instruction of poor children.

☞ It has been long and persistently argued that women, as a rule, do not desire to vote, to which MR. BLAKE replies: "If you tell me that women do not want to vote, I tell you there is much to prove that this is not so. Our conventions and meetings are largely attended by audiences of women. In Washington, the other day, the women would not leave the hall, the whole day, in their eagerness to hear this gospel of their freedom and security. In Virginia, an election was held for Postmaster, at which women, being permitted to vote, went in great numbers to the ballot-box; while in Wyoming and elsewhere they have faithfully discharged the new duties to society."

☞ MR. DANIEL ROADCAP, living in Augusta county, Va., and now in his ninety-first year, determined a few days ago to construct his own coffin, although he is by no means a coffin-maker. Accordingly he took the necessary tools, and getting some plain pine plank proceeded to construct a rude, flat-topped coffin for his own use when dead. After completing it he concluded to see how it suited him. The coffin was a little too small, and after getting in he found some difficulty in getting out. He will probably find it still more difficult to keep out of that or some other coffin.

☞ The New York *Times* is in favor of making Good Friday a legal holiday, because many branches of business are closed, and many of those who keep open doors do so through compulsion rather than from inclination.

### THE CRUSADE AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Cool-headed philosophers—men and women who are not carried off by every wave of popular excitement which sweeps over the country—have been taking an inventory of the Crusade, measuring its influences for good or evil, and calculating its effects upon society and reformatory measures in the future. Like all new methods of reform, it has met with a cold reception at the hands of the leaders in older reformatory movements. Even old fashioned temperance people—those who believe in the iron heel of the law, as well as those who rely upon moral suasion and social influence—have chosen to be lookers-on, rather than participants in, this movement, which is claimed to be of divine origin and guided and directed by omnipotent power. It is scarcely necessary to say that this class of lookers-on have lacked faith in the story of the origin and directing power of this movement, and have had very serious doubts about its ability to produce permanent good fruits.

But, aside from temperance considerations, the friends of at least one other reform have watched this movement with very great interest. The advocates of woman suffrage have felt that it was destined to exert a very great influence for or against their cause. Hitherto, the strongest argument, or the one behind which the opponents of woman suffrage have usually taken shelter, has been found in the plea that woman would lower her position—lose caste—sacrifice that magic element of reserve, purity, and confiding dependence upon man which at once charms and subjects him to her influence and power, should she go to the polls where coarse and vulgar men congregate and cast a vote. This crusade has had the effect to settle that question. It has shown that women may even visit the nurseries of vice, where the worst elements which surround the polls have a spontaneous growth, and there talk, plead, sing, and pray to, with, and for the persons, to come in contact with whom, at the polls, it has been supposed would contaminate and degrade woman. It may be too soon to judge of the effects of the crusade upon the women engaged in it, but there are none, we suppose, who sincerely think that any woman has been injured in character, or that the standard of true womanhood has been lowered, by the part taken by women in this saloon and street praying movement. True, many may think the women are acting without due regard to the rights of others, or that they are making light of sacred things, and that their work cannot result in permanent good, but none sincerely think the women have injured themselves as women, or that they have destroyed or even weakened their influence by visiting saloons and pleading with the keepers and patrons in behalf of temperance and christianity.

This fact gives the friends of woman suffrage great encouragement. They regard the crusade as having demonstrated the fact that the mingling of good and true women with the lowest grades of men, where duty calls them together, has an elevating and refining influence upon the men without lowering the standard of woman. This fact clearly established, the strongest argument against woman suffrage is overthrown, the women learn that they can do some things as well as others, and men become convinced that woman's influence at the ballot-box would be most beneficial, both in the magic of her presence and in the character of her vote. Thus, there can be no doubt but the cause of woman suffrage has gained much through the influence of this crusade. In large cities this may not be strictly true. What are known as liberal Germans have generally favored woman suffrage, but they are opposed to the crusade and only see in it the evidence that woman, with the ballot in her hands, would add to the strength of the temperance forces and render certain the overthrow of the liquor traffic. There can be little doubt, however, that what the suffrage cause may lose in this respect will be more than compensated in the extensive districts of country where the temperance element prevails, and where woman suffrage has hitherto found but few advocates. The zealous advocates of woman suffrage have feared the result of this movement. They have had not only doubts as to its success as a temperance reform, but have feared that through the attacks of the worst elements of society, or the indiscretion of some of the women, grounds might be found to strengthen the belief so prevalent that woman's contact with the vilest of men would result only in injury to her. The result has shown that this is not the case, and demonstrated the fact that woman loses nothing, while man gains everything by such contact. Men and women who have hitherto been opposed to extending the right of suffrage to woman, now regard such a step as not only consistent with the best interests of society, but absolutely essential to the overthrow of the great evils which overshadow the country. The women have learned a new fact in connection with their own duties and powers, and thousands who have hitherto regarded the woman suffragists as coarse, masculine women, seeking to overturn established usages, if not to set aside the laws of God, now look with favor upon the proposition to give women the ballot, that they may render their prayers effective by the proper exercise of their right to vote. All things considered, then, the Crusade, whatever its effect may be upon temperance, has undoubtedly added very materially to the strength of the woman suffrage movement.

☞ The Speaker of the House at Washington has very properly prohibited the parenthetical insertion of "applause," "laughter," "sensation," &c., in the official reports of the remarks of members of Congress. It is a well-known fact that the members usually dress their speeches up to suit themselves, and of course are in the habit of throwing in these evidences of effect, wherever they want them to appear. The Speaker's order is a good one.

### INDUSTRIAL AND SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION.

The advocates of and believers in industrial education have reason to congratulate themselves upon its signal triumph at Cornell University. Like other progressive ideas, illustrative of growth, development and the spirit of an intelligent intellectual age, industrial education has been severely attacked by conservative educaters as wholly impractical, unadapted to the requirements of youth, and as greatly inferior in rank to classical education. The success attending it at Cornell, however, the dignity there accorded to labor, and the beneficial results which a few years have made manifest, cannot fail to demonstrate the fallacy of the opponents of industrial education.

Professor WHITE, President of Cornell University, in an address recently delivered at Albany, before the State Agricultural Society, made a forcible exposition of the rise, progress and results of industrial education, from which we give a few facts. Early efforts made in Great Britain for a broader and more practical system of instruction than classical education afforded, met with the most violent opposition, notwithstanding that among its advocates were numbered the most brilliant, thoughtful and successful minds of the time, like SIDNEY SMITH, MACAULEY and Lord BROUGHAM. The first educational institution established which gave instruction in literature and modern science, and was unsectarian in religious belief, was stigmatized as godless and impious, and wholly unsafe, and through ignorance and bigotry it made but slow progress. Thirty years ago, efforts were made to introduce the new system into the United States at Brown University which failed entirely, through the same causes. Later came the more successful effort of EATON at Troy, which was succeeded by the foundation of Mr. LAWRENCE'S "Scientific School," at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Five years thereafter Mr. SHEFFIELD established the "Sheffield Scientific School," in connection with Yale College. Though success and prosperity smiled upon the latter, its students were not received into fellowship by their classical colleagues at Yale, the buildings and the studies being entirely separated from that venerable and unprogressive institution. Students in industrial science were snubbed by those who were preparing themselves for the learned professions, and the former were forbidden to take any rank as graduates of Yale, and were not even admitted to seats at the College Chapel when daily prayers were held. But a few years of success changed this sentiment, and now Yale College is proud to take the Sheffield School into full fellowship and count its graduates as regular, since many of them have achieved a name in the scientific world, one of them, a young man, having saved more to the United States than all its scientific schools combined have cost. As an instance, Professor WHITE cites the following: Few of us dream of the monstrous waste now entailed upon this country by imperfect instruction in mining, engineering and metallurgy. Take first the losses by fraud. A few years since our people were asked to invest in a Nevada mine of great richness. Half-educated mining geologists had certified to its value. But, certain capitalists sent a young man, carefully educated in the scientific school, to examine and report. The young man, on arriving, found that the mine looked well enough; but, on applying more scientific tests, he found that an old, worthless mine had been taken—that rich sulphurets had been brought and carefully placed in it, at a cost of, probably, a hundred thousand dollars. His report exploded the fraud, and nearly a million dollars were saved—more than five times the sum that this scientific school received from the Government of the United States. This same gentleman exploded a great diamond-mine fraud of the same sort.

Another instance is cited where a graduate of Cornell was consulted by capitalists, about to invest in an iron mine. The investigation showed that the veins contained titanium, and that the mines were comparatively worthless. His fee amounted to $250, and the loss he prevented, to $400,000. A young man, professor at Cornell, CALDWELL, in researches on the chemistry of the Dairy, has made discoveries worth more to the State and country than all the endowment granted by the Government to Cornell. While the Sheffield School has not a single student in the speciality of Agriculture, two of its faculty, Professors BREWER and JOHNSON, have made experiments on fertilizers, which have returned to the nation, the value of its agricultural endowment an hundred fold. President WHITE concluded his address, by defending industrial education against every species of attack by which it has been assailed, and while by no means condemning classical education, but on the contrary, recognizing it as an excellent means of culture for those who desire it, he deprecates the old mistake of separating industrial and scientific students from classical students. Hitherto, scientific and technological students have been banished to some small special college, while classical students have had the benefit of all the prestige arising from connection with large and completely equipped institutions. This distinction ought, in common justice, to to be strictly avoided, and perfect social and scholarly equality should exist between those who pursue either the classical, the scientific, or the so-called industrial course, as any separation or distinction but serves to perpetuate the mistakes of an ancient and an effete civilization.

☞ The peach buds in Worcester county, Maryland, and throughout that section of the State, have been destroyed by recent frosts. The severe weather of the past few days has doubtless plaid said havoc with this most delicious fruit in many localities.

☞ It is thought General BURNSIDE will be chosen to succeed Mr. SPRAGUE in the U. S. Senate from Rhode Island, yet there are other formidable aspirants for the position.

### AMERICAN SINGERS IN ITALY.

Under this title the *Home Journal* contains a most instructive, as well as entertaining letter from a young American lady, who six months since went to Milan, to perfect her musical education, through the thoughtless advice of friends who had persuaded her that her eminent gifts of song were destined to give her a fame equal to MALIBRAN or JENNY LIND. Her experience coincides with that of many others who, like her, have become the dupes of well meaning, but ignorant friends and relatives, and ought to be beneficial to many of her gifted country-women who are unable to study music in Italy on account of financial perplexities. Eighty American girls are at present preparing themselves at the Conservatory of Music, at Milan, each of whom expects to astonish the world, immortalize herself, amass an immense fortune, and witness herself the adored Queen of Song in Imperial and Kingly Courts. That many, if not all, must be disappointed, is evident from a perusal of the following quotation, above alluded to:

That I have been thoroughly disappointed in everything, I must candidly acknowledge. In the first place, by the advice of friends, I gave up a position at home in one of our churches at $1000 per annum, because I was told by them that if I went to Italy and studied for about six months or thereabouts, I should be a second Alboni or another Lucca; that at the end of that time I should be able to get engagements anywhere; and that during my stay in Milan I would be able to live for a mere nothing. In fact I was influenced and led to believe that everything was to be *coleur de rose*.

Now for the realization of my friends' prophecies. I have been in Milan six months; I have devoted all my time to study; have applied myself in every way to further the object for which I came; am told by my teacher that I have made progress, and yet I am a long way from being able to make my debut. The truth is that this idea of coming over here and expecting to accomplish in the short space of six months, what it has taken Patti, Nilsson, Lucca and many others years to accomplish, is perfectly absurd. Nevertheless, there are tens, yes, hundreds, of American girls coming over with this idea.

I wish it were in my power to influence the hundreds of Americans who are now music-stricken at home, and who feel they must come to Italy. If they must come to Europe, why rush to Italy? Did Patti, Nilsson or Lucca study in Italy? My advice to those who are getting good salaries at home in our churches is to stay there. If a friend assures a girl that she has the voice of Patti or Nilsson, and she gives up a good and remunerative position to come to Europe to test the truth of the assertion, and finds when she gets here that she has not such a voice, and that such voices are like angels' visits, few and far between, how do you think she must feel? Believe me, this occurs every day. I, being one of the initiated, wish that it were otherwise, but, unfortunately, I can do nothing more than look on and compassionate.

☞ Washington correspondents announce that the friends in Congress who are in favor of ample currency for the people, have abandoned their purpose to establish a system of free banking. This will be very generally regretted, and the adoption of such a system is only a question of time. If the present Congress should fail to provide this method of relief, their successors will have more positive instructions upon that point. The people understand their own necessities and know how to secure the adoption of such measures as may be demanded by their interests.

☞ In referring to the recent developments of fraud and corruption in connection with what is known as the Sanborn swindle, the Albany *Journal* pays this compliment to the Republican party:

And here is the reason why confidence may still be reposed in the Republican party and in Republican administration. Abuses may appear in it. Some of its representatives may prove derelict. The period succeeding a great war, with immense revenues and expenditures, is apt to generate such evils. But when these wrongs are developed the Republican party may be relied on to correct them. It is amenable to public opinion, and so long as it retains that character, it will not go far astray. If a salary grab is passed in a moment of inconsiderate folly, the Republican party, responding to public sentiment, repeals it. If a Sanborn swindle is developed, the Republican party probes and knifes it. The heart of the party is sound; the mass of its representatives are true; and for this reason it is still entitled to confidence.

☞ There was a strange, pathetic scene at the Milwaukee depot, a little while ago. A young German, who by four years hard work in a brewery had saved enough money to make a home, was waiting for his betrothed, who was to arrive from Germany. She came, all radiant to his arms, there was a close embrace, but when the young man tried to disengage himself, the girl's hands were firmly clasped about his neck, she moved not—she had literally broken her heart with joy.

☞ Judge PIERREPONT, in his remarks before the New York currency contraction meeting, had great sympathy for the farmers, claiming that they would be ruined by an increase of the currency. The St. Louis *Democrat* thus replies to the Judge:

As for the silly outgivings of such men as Judge Pierrepont, the agricultural class spurn such ignorant, if not hypocritical, defenses. If one hundred millions increase of circulation is in three years to make "serfs" of the farmers, how happens it that when six years ago the circulation was three hundred millions more than it is now, the farmers were prosperous and contented, whereas now with contraction they are well-nigh ruined and unhappy? How can one be so stupid as to talk of the country suffering from an inflated currency, when the effect of an inflated currency is to enhance nominally the price of property? Now the value of our "irredeemable" paper is so great that it is hoarded as if it were specie. Property can scarcely be sold at any price, payable in the so-called debased currency. Why will men so worship a theory as to lie daily in the presence of living facts?

☞ Pacific coast correspondents demonstrate that the California Legislature have not wasted time, like some of their Eastern contemporaries, during the present session, since they have passed a compulsory education bill, and the bill providing a training ship for boys in the harbor of San Francisco, which has received the signature of the Governor and become a law. Application is about to be made to the Federal Government for a suitable ship for the purpose. The bill granting the right of way to the Texas Pacific Railroad, by way of San Diego Bay, has also become a law.

☞ A majority of the Senate Committee on that subject, will report in favor of the adoption of the postal telegraph system. The measure will meet with much, and probably successful opposition in Congress.

☞ The Indiana law which deprived colored children of participation in the benefits of the common schools of that State, has been declared null and void.

☞ The Louisville, Nashville, & Great Southern Railroad Company, have, together with the Pullman Palace Car Company, leased the celebrated Mammoth Cave Hotel, and the grounds attached to it, for a period of twenty years, for $10,000 per annum. They propose to enlarge the buildings and improve the surroundings, to construct a railroad from Glasgow Junction to the Cave, and otherwise to render this popular resort as attractive as possible to northern invalids and pleasure seekers in winter, and those from the South during the summer months. Undoubtedly, this enterprise will prove a good investment, as the mere view of the dilapidated old stage coaches and bony half starved mules, hitherto employed to convey passengers to and from Glasgow Junction to the Cave, and the reputed miserable hotel accommodations upon arrival there, have deterred many travelers from turning aside from their journeys southward to visit this great natural curiosity.

☞ The Washington *Chronicle*, which has hitherto supported and defended the Washington Board of Public Works, seems to have become convinced that a change in the government of the city is necessary. It says,

We are pretty well convinced that this is the only alternative left, and the only safe course to pursue. Let Congress assume its proper authority and take charge of our local government through a Board of Commissioners, representing all sections of the country. Wipe out all incumbrances that are now in our way, and let the unfinished work of improvements go on, and the District be saved from the disgrace and confusion that is becoming the subject of national shame all over the country. We appeal to Congress, in the name of the oppressed business of the District, to take charge of its local government, to take it from combinations that are trying to despoil it and retard it in all its material and general interests. They are not to blame for the mistakes of the authorities over which they have no control; neither do they encourage local jealousies that are eternally bringing them into disgrace.

☞ The Ashantee government has contracted to pay the English Government fifty thousand ounces of gold. It has paid one thousand ounces, and the precious metal thus weighed out was in all sorts of shapes, nuggets, rings, bracelets, gold rings, hinges, which had been wrenched from the doors of the palace, and ornaments of various descriptions. This feature of the case makes the payment of the remaining forty-nine thousand ounces look a little dubious.

☞ THURMAN'S course on the currency question has lost him the support of the Ohio Democracy, and without that what can he do in the National Presidential Convention? PENDLETON sees his advantage and is evidently disposed to use it. He makes his first point to day in entertaining the members of the Constitutional Convention and the State Legislature. But what is the use of going to so much trouble and expense merely for empty honors?

☞ Hair for the women is smuggled from Europe into this country in large quantities. Last Monday the New York custom-house bureau went into the business also. Three calico skirts were seized, on the steamer *America*, into whose folds were quilted nine hundred and fifty "switches," weighing eighty-six pounds. This was a large haul of black hair—a supply for nearly a thousand women.

☞ The New York *Herald* and the Chicago *Tribune* are both alarmed. They think it will certainly destroy the Government to place a little money in the hands of Western farmers. They need not worry. The farmers know how to use money and don't go crazy when they have a few dollars in their pockets. They are more liable to be troublesome when they cannot get money for their produce.

☞ A child was lately born in North Carolina which has but one eye, one ear, and one nostril, twelve fingers and twelve toes, and is neither male nor female. It is from all appearance a healthy child, although it eats but very little. It can never make a good President. What passes into one ear cannot pass out at the other.

☞ Senators SHERMAN and THURMAN both voted against the bill providing for an increase of the National Bank Currency. It was unfortunate that the great mass of the people of Ohio, who feel the need of more currency, had no voice in the Senate during the consideration of this question.

☞ A convention of Confederate Surgeons—those who served in the field and hospital—is called to meet at Atlanta on the 20th of May. Their object probably is to make a post mortem examination of the remains of the Confederacy for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of its demise.

☞ Aside from personal subscriptions, Philadelphia has appropriated $1,000,000 towards the Centennial. The Quaker City "means business" and can now urge Congress to make an appropriation with greater prospects of success than before the vote of this liberal local aid.

☞ Reports state that the grasshoppers are already making their appearance in some portions of Iowa in immense numbers. They have made an early start, but the weather of the past few days should make their stay short.

☞ It is said that BELMONT, the banker, has $20,000 of Fenian funds which he will not surrender. The poor girls who contributed to that fund should at once levy upon their interest in it.

☞ The House Committee of Congress have agreed to report a joint resolution providing that seeds, cuttings and plants may be transmitted through the mails by the Commissioner of Agriculture free.

☞ The idea of reaching the North Pole by balloon, is of French origin. It is proposed to sail as far north as possible, and then resort to balloons for the balance of the journey.

☞ The Wisconsin Railroads claim that they cannot be successfully operated under the new law of that State, which reduces their rates from 15 to 45 per cent.

### LETTERS FROM ENGLAND.

**Spurgeon's Tabernacle—His Preaching—Clapham Common—The Tabernacle Again.**

Correspondence of the BLADE.

LONDON, ENG., March 9, '74.

EDITOR BLADE: No one can say that he has seen the sights of London if he has not been to Spurgeon's Tabernacle, and heard one of the greatest preachers of the age. The gates of the Tabernacle were opened at 10 a. m., or soon after, services to commence at 11 o'clock. I was asked at the second gate if I had a ticket; and, not having one, was sent back to the first gate, where a presentation envelope was given me. This I was told to drop into a box. They did not tell me to put something into it; but it was suggestive. The members have pew tickets—many appear to be pew holders who are not members—which they present, and they are expected to take their seats by a quarter of eleven, as the gates are opened to the public at that time, when there is a general rush to all parts of the house, and every vacant seat is quickly taken possession of, and on the occasions I have been present many had to stand. Having within the last ten months had the pleasure of hearing Dr. Stone, of San Francisco, Henry Ward Beecher, of Plymouth Church, and now the great London preacher, I must say that for earnestness the latter is unsurpassed, and his eloquence is so impressive that he moulds the sentiments of his hearers after his own liking.

Spurgeon will have no organ nor choir, but every worshipper is expected to sing with his whole soul. Mr. Spurgeon is a young man, not more than forty or forty-two, and he is looking remarkably well since his return from his tour to the South of France. He does not suffer from gout like he used to, but I am informed he is still a great sufferer. When the Reverend gentleman came on the platform, took hold of the low railing with his hands, and said, "Let us pray," you could have heard a mouse run across the house. Mr. Spurgeon has not got the calibre of Mr. Beecher, but his soul fills the Tabernacle, and melts all before it. In his pathetic appeals for reformation, Mr. Spurgeon said, "Don't make such fools of yourselves as to reject salvation," &c. He spoke of "granite hearts," of "ears being stopped up with the wax of prejudice," etc. Appealing to sinners, the reverend gentleman seemed to pick out one indifferent, and, pointing in a certain direction, he exclaimed: "I've got you, right there in that pew. Will you give your heart to God? Be manly, and say whether you will accept salvation or not!" He reminded his audience that some of them were gray, and others bald.

I think Mr. Spurgen could stand under a standard five feet seven, and is not quite as heavy as Mr. Beecher. Has not so much of the theatrical about him as the last named gentleman. Mr. Spurgen uses very few gestures; has a good voice; pleasant featured, and his black hair is parted in the center. Those who come to hear Spurgeon do so for the purpose of worshiping, not to see others and be seen. And all classes and conditions of people come. Her Majesty, the Queen, came to hear Mr. Spurgeon a short time ago. Of course, Her Majesty was *incog.* But I am informed that the great preacher recognized his august hearer. One of the officers of Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle told me this.

Wishing to see something of the non-church-going people of London, I left Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle for Clapham Common, Surrey, a distance of about three miles from the above named place. On entering the Common, which contains about 300 acres, and is free for the public to ramble over *ad libitum*—as nearly all the parks and commons of this city are—nine donkeys were saddled and bridled, and tied to the railing in readiness for those who wished to take a donkey-ride. Most of them had side-saddles on. Half a dozen greasy-looking boys, whose faces, hands and clothes did not look as if they had ever had any connection with soap and water, attended them. "Will ye 'ave a donkey-ride, mister," asked one of the boys, "only sixpence for ten minutes' ride." Having declined the honor, the little donkey jockey begged some nuts. A boy came up for a ride, and was offered the use of an animal ten minutes for a penny. Reminding the little rascal that he had just asked me sixpence, he claimed to have made a mistake.

Exposed for sale on stalls, sweatmeats and something to drink was to be had. More than a dozen photographers were on the ground to take likenesses of those who wished their services.

Three games of cricket and half a dozen games of rounds were in full blast. While grand establishments, some not so grand; perambulators carrying babies, boys on velocipedes—sometimes the latter on the boys—gave the place a lively appearance. For a penny a ride, two ponies had a tough time carrying boys three hundred yards, an attendant at each end of the stretch put them under the lash, to have them start quick.

Poor little animals—after contemplating them and their rough keepers, the fact came forcibly home, that, it is a blessing that life has a limit. In different parts of the common furze—*genista spinosa*—were growing in clumps. The very fine winter weather had brought out many of their pretty yellow blossoms, in pleasant relief to their prickly spray. Desiring a subject to illustrate the rough side of human nature, several sprays of the sharp-prickled evergreen were taken away for the purpose of having a dissolving view taken of them. What was I to do with my prickly memento when again visiting Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle on my way home?

Appealing to one of the deacons for light on the subject, the worthy gentleman said: "Put it under your seat." I did so, but the ladies' dresses kept pulling it out as they passed, and I would have to apologize and bring it back. Of course I was heartily ashamed of myself, and blushed under a cloud of mortification, for Mr. Spurgeon's language was sufficiently pointed. More than one person said "Whew!" as they crowded against me coming out.

The fine weather has given place to snow to-night, yet people are passing to and fro, and the different vehicles are rattling over the pavement as usual.

MINER.

### Washington Gossip.

Correspondence New York Herald.

*Les demoiselles* have been regaining health and color by out-of-door exercises. Miss Nellie Grant takes a daily drive in her phaeton, and there are a score of other young ladies who may be seen driving their teams every pleasant afternoon. A few prefer the saddle, but the society men don't fancy escorting them, as the hire of horses is expensive, and riding gets their exquisite pantaloons out of shape.

Society is rejoicing over the announcement that Mrs. General Williams (previously Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas) is soon to return here on a visit, after quite an exile at some prairie post where her husband is stationed. We have also Mrs. Chief Justice Waite, who will occupy the lower story of the Pomeroy House, now a portion of the Arlington. And it is whispered that a gallant naval officer will soon wed a daughter of a gallant General of the army, thus uniting the two arms of the service.

A Kentucky lady compromised a $30,000 breach of promise suit by accepting $5 and a new chignon.

### REFORMATION FOR WOMEN.

**A Remarkable Anti-Crusade Speech by Mrs. Albert Rosenthal, of Fort Wayne.**

[From the Ft. Wayne Sentinel.]

LADIES:—I am here to address you in the cause of this temperance movement. Never having spoken in public before, and being no speaker, I hope you will not criticise me too severely. I was here Monday evening, and my experience on that occasion was a very cold one, and I believe to most of you ladies and also among the gentlemen. Mr. McNiece, being called upon to address the ladies and give them a few words of encouragement, remarked that the room was too cold. After coming home and being warmed, I came to the conclusion that the reformation ought to begin with the ladies first.

Wives and mothers, have you always done your duty as such? Have you always made your home pleasant and attractive to your husbands and sons? Have you always had a pleasant face and kind words for them when they came home? Have you allowed them to consider home as the most pleasant spot on earth? Have you allowed your sons to receive company at home? Or was it, perhaps, too noisy—too much trouble? Or was it that your carpets and furniture might suffer, or, perhaps, your nerves were too sensitive, which compelled your sons to leave home and seek pleasure elsewhere? And the consequence would be they would go to the saloons. Saloons, as a general thing, are made pleasant, attractive and comfortable, where these unpleasant remarks are not heard which are rung in their ears from morning till night, as follows: "Stop your noise!" "Don't be so boisterous!" "Do, for once, act the gentleman!" These are words with which they are greeted after a day's work. Is it really a matter of surprise that our fathers, brothers, husbands and sons leave home? I think not. It seems to me you all have ample means to make home attractive if you only have the will. Let us, therefore, do our duty at home, for the old proverb says:

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME.

Now let us examine the working classes that work at half and three quarter days, where they have to supply the wants of a large family, (which you have not), where the wages of one month would not really buy one of you ladies a fashionable dress. How do you expect that those women can make home attractive when the means are wanting? You will say that kind words and looks cost nothing. But when want stares them in the face, how can they look pleasant? What is your duty toward them? Let me tell you in a few words: Let us visit their homes, and let us examine the causes that induce their husbands and sons to frequent saloons, as I must say with regret, too often. Is it not our duty to help them? We have plenty of means. Give it to them, and help them to make their homes attractive, and nine cases out of ten their husbands and sons would spend their evenings at home, and, as a natural consequence, saloons would be empty.

Let us commence this temperance and moral reformation thoroughly. Let us first begin with Mr. Olds. We read in the daily papers that he gave you one thousand dollars for this holy cause. Ladies, return that money, and get the promise of Mr. Olds to have those immoral statues, which are

A SHAME AND SCANDAL TO FORT WAYNE,

removed out of sight. I would advise you, ladies, to investigate his cellars, and see if you can not find anything stronger than water, and also the cellars of those other gentlemen who have given so liberally. It was very kind of Mr. Olds, on a certain occasion, to take two bottles of wine to the Volksfreund office.

You think you have made a convert of Remmel, druggist on Broadway. It was fear that brought him to terms. Before you ever came there he refused to give Mayor Zollinger and Ex-Sheriff McCartney drinks that they asked for. He had plenty of it, he remembered, but was afraid to give. You pill prescribers in the city that have signed the physician's pledge, are none of you addicted to opium eating? Ladies, another cause which lies at our own door, and which drives sons, fathers and husbands from home to those very saloons, that we are so anxious to close, and still do our best to fill, is our

EXTRAVAGANCE IN DRESS.

When those enormous dry goods, milliner and dress-maker bills are presented, and their own drafts at the bank to pay when due, is it not enough to drive them to distraction and drown their anxiety in liquor? Now we will commence about our jewels. Look how costly they are! You are not like the mother we read about in Roman history, Octavia, a lady of nobility, the wife of a Roman Senator, who, being asked, "Where are your jewels?" said, bringing in her children and pointing to them, "these are my jewels."

HAVEN'T ANY CHILDREN.

How many of you can boast of such jewels? In many cases one, two, or perhaps three, and in a great many none. I will ask, "What is the reason?" You will answer. "Because we are ladies of fashion." Look at the foreigners, the Irish, French and German nationalities, your greatest opponents and only organized society against you. What does their pride exist in? In having a large family. They are not corrupted by fashion. Go to the Cathedral at eight o'clock, Sunday morning, at Children's Mass, and see the children congregated there. The Irish can well be proud of them. Look at the different German Churches and Synagogues. Is it not a glorious sight to see so many children? American churches, of different denominations, how many can you boast of? Very few, indeed. What is the cause of this? You ladies of fashion, that are addicted to opium and arsenic eating, the latter for beautifying the complexion, go to these converted druggists and investigate which does the most harm, liquor or medicine. Ladies, if you keep on the way you have done for the last twenty-five years, in about two hundred years from now the

AMERICAN RACE WILL BE EXTINCT HERE

from the face of the earth. And what will be the cause of it? Really not liquor, but drugs.

LET US REFORM OURSELVES,

Let us lay our pride aside; go to the homes of the needy, distribute this money those generous men have given to you, and some solid advice, and do not disgrace yourselves any longer, but

LET THE SALOONS ALONE.

If you do this, MARK my word, most of them would be empty. The consequence would be they would close without your help.

Then you could say, "Behold, what a glorious reformation!" Another proposition I would suggest: A great number of these saloon-keepers will be without means to supply the wants of their families. I propose that you will give them, if they are mechanics, employment as such. No matter what they are, give them proper situations. These gentlemen that are in this great cause of ours will gladly help us along when you have done all this. Do not stop and think that you have done enough. Oh, no. Go and gladden their homes occasionally with your presence, and make them feel that we are all children of one father. Christ himself has said, "What you do to the least of mine, you do unto me."

MME. PARQUE, the Hatien orator, who has been called the colored rival of Anna Dickinson, is said to possess the advantages of a comely person as well as dignity and grace of utterance.

## To Our Correspondents.

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly, and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matters of a purely business character. The latter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

H. C. C., Spadra, Ark.—We advise you not to send any money to J. Wright & Co. They may be very reliable, but a watch that they would sell for four dollars would be an agony to a Modoc Indian.—Get any good work on double entry for the theory, but it will be of little avail till you have actual practice. Bryant & Stratton's "Counting House Bookkeeping," published in New York, price $3.75, is probably as good as any.—The "Amateur Mechanic's Workshop" is a good book from which to learn the general principles of the carpenter trade. It is published by a London, (Eng.) house, and will cost you $3.00.

READER, (no name or address.)—The home of James E. Murdoch, the elocutionist, is in Philadelphia, and, since the close of the war, we believe he has been devoting himself to the practice of his profession principally at that city. A letter so addressed would, we think, hardly fail to reach him.

SOLDIER.—The fastest mile (running time) of which we have any recollection was a mile which was made by "Alarm" a three year old at Saratoga, July 17th, 1872, time 1 min. 42¾ sec.—Under the act of March 21st 1804, a soldier in actual service may take possession of a homestead claim by his wife or some other member of his family, and may make the necessary affidavit before his commanding officer. But in such a case it is necessary for him immediately upon his discharge to enter upon the land and make it his *bona-fide* home.

E. D. H., Milwaukee, Wis.—The best idea we can give you of the size of the largest war ships will be conveyed by a reference to the shipping of Great Britain. It is stated that the Superb, the largest monster vessel of the British navy, an iron-built broadside ship, has a load displacement of 9,800 tons, and engines capable of working up to 8,000 horse power. Her estimated first cost is £418,000, or about $2,090,000. The Fury, which will likely be launched in October next, has a load displacement of nearly 11,000 tons, and is to be a turret ship, with only four guns. Her engines are to work up to 8,000 horse power, and her cost exceeds that of the Superb, being as much as £427,000.

F. O. P., Ashport, N. Y.—Sorry we cannot oblige you with the recipe you ask. We think you will do well by going West. The papers you ask for have been sent you.

EAGLE EYE, (No address).—Trinity Church, New York, is a Protestant Episcopal organization.—We are not at liberty to give the name of the gentleman who writes the New York letters signed Pietro.

K. H., Toledo, O.—You would be obliged to take the necessary steps for naturalization, although the process is not so tedious as though you came to this country an adult. Go to any good lawyer and he will prepare your papers at a moderate cost.

GEO. H. C., Okmulkee, Indian Territory.—Your letter has been answered by mail. The BLADE will reach you all right hereafter.

WM. C. W., (No address).—In writing to request a change in the address of your paper always give the postoffice, county and State where you have been receiving it. There are more than one hundred thousand names on the BLADE mailing sheets, and it would be an endless task to go over the whole. These remarks apply to all our publications.

LITTLE READER.—We advise you not to be uneasy. Your friend is probably trying you, and has adopted this method of discovering how much you care for him. If on the other hand, he is merely sulking, a few days will have wonderful effect in restoring his temper to its rightful condition. We confess that we have no especial confidence in the style of paying attention to a lady which your friend seems to have adopted, nor does it speak well for his manliness or courage.

FAR WEST, Portland, Or.—The bill amendatory to the U. S. homestead law, and which has already passed the House of Representatives, proposes to give a quarter-section of land to any person, who, within eight years, shall have planted one-fourth of the land in trees, and kept them in a growing condition. It also reduces the term of residence required under the homestead act two years, where the occupant has planted one eighth of the land in trees. Unless we are greatly mistaken, this amendatory act has not yet become a law, though its passage by Congress will meet with very general approval.

C. E. W., Wichita, Kan., writes as follows: "A discussion has arisen here as to which is the proper answer to this question: Suppose a man in Toledo should telegraph to me in Wichita, 'Will you come to Toledo?' should I answer 'I will go,' or 'I will come?' The point on which I wish your decision is which verb is correct, 'come' or 'go,' and the reasons."—We would answer "I will come." It is perhaps not easy to express in a few words the reason for such reply. The most simple one perhaps is that in making your reply, you adopt for the moment the relative standpoint of your questioner. His direct question is, will you come to him at the place which he then occupies, not whether you will go from a place where you may happen to be. The former place is fixed, the latter is variable and accidental, from his standpoint.

J. H. R., West Middletown, Pa.—We think all the publications that you name are out of print. The two magazines named have not been issued for many years.

TREAT, Rose Creek, Neb.—After having resided five years continuously (that is if not taking homestead under the soldiers law) you are entitled to a perfect title to your land and you may be absent six months or longer without impairing that title. But at the same time, proof of residence, etc., must be made within two years from the expiration of the five years, otherwise the residence will avail you nothing, and you will lose your title.

L. A. B., Odell, Ill.—Your verses are declined with thanks.

G. W., Adams, N. Y.—The tallest Cathedral in the world is St. Peters at Rome. The height of the dome from the basement to the base of the lantern at the top is four hundred feet, and from the pavement to the top of the cross which surmounts it, 437 feet. Your other questions will receive early attention.

"RADNORTON," N. J., writes, regarding our correspondent from Hillsdale, Ind., who raises a question about the propriety of charging an initiation fee for admission to the order of Patrons of Husbandry. The substance of our friend's note is that as hall rent, fuel, lights, stationery and other necessaries are not to be had gratuitously, a little money is almost indispensable to the success of the order. Perhaps "Hillsdale" can see the drift of the answer without further quotations.

P. S., Bay City, Wis.—Yes, if you send orders for the NATIONAL MONTHLY and FARM JOURNAL together, we will send them to the club at $1.50 for both.

CENTENNIAL, Richboro, Pa.—You could probably get a situation as brakeman on a Western Railroad, but we would advise you to seek some other vocation, as more remunerative and less attended with risk to life and limb. You would do much better to come into a growing town or village in the West and take up a trade. It is far more independent and remunerative, and will afford you better opportunities for growth and development.

JOHN F. C., Erina, Mo.—The law granting soldiers one hundred dollars additional bounty, we regret to say did not pass both houses of Congress, and has never become a law. The statement is directly opposed to our previous understanding of the matter, and to that of those who give the bounty laws particular attention.

READER, La Harpe, Ill.—You ask for a great deal in one book, but probably the latest information such as you desire, is contained in "Beadle's Undeveloped West," published by the National Publishing Co., Cincinnati, O. For instructions regarding hunting, trapping, etc., we can recommend to you "The Trapper's Guide," by S. Newhouse, published by Oakley, Mason & Co., New York.

WANDERING JEW, Hope Furnace, O.—We know nothing whatever regarding the firm you name in your letter, nor are we able to give you any information regarding their drawing or reliability. It is probable that the award of gift enterprise could be collected by law in Kentucky, but not in Ohio. We think that the latter is also the case in Iowa, but we are not prepared to say positively.

D. H. FITCH, Peterboro, (no State,) would like to procure the address of Samuel G. Randall, who formerly lived in Belleville, Richland county, Ohio. He had two sons in Minnesota in 1858; also the address of Mary Mason.

D. L. E., (no State or P. O.)—We are strongly inclined to the belief that the Furnishing Co you mention is a swindling arrangement. We advise you to have nothing to do with it.

RECRUIT, Bellefontaine, Ohio.—A gentleman who is excellent authority, and to whom we frequently refer inquirers, writes to us regarding the proposed bounty law as follows: "No law has passed Congress at the present session, giving bounty to any class of soldiers, and from what I can learn—together with the embarrassed condition of the Treasury—my opinion is, that no bounty law will pass this session. I am in receipt of many letters from soldiers who think some new bounty law has passed, and hope you will give the above information."

W. H. S., Finley, D. T.—We refer you to answer to another correspondent regarding the timber culture act as amended.

H. W. CROW, Oskoris, Minn., has been availing himself of the BLADE book offer, and writes as follows: I am much pleased to say that the book—Tennyson's Poems—came in due time, and I am highly pleased with it. It is much nicer than I expected. It is highly gratifying to do business now-a-days, of that kind, and not be disappointed.

JOHN S. D.—Your questions regarding the famous "dark day" were answered some two months ago. Look in the back numbers of your BLADE for the information.

QUERIST.—We published not long since a very full account of the Siamese (or Chinese) Twins. The Twins were born some thirty miles southwest of Bangkok, in a little fishing village that derives its name from the Ma Klaung ("Great Canal"), on which fronts the single narrow street of low straggling houses that compose the town. But while Chang and Eng were yet in their infancy the parents removed to Bangkok, and were, when we saw them, living within four miles from the city. The father was a Chinaman, who spoke the Tai Cheu dialect. He was of medium height somewhat stout, but well formed, and intelligent for one of the laboring class. The mother was born in Siam, of a Chinese father and Siamese mother; so that the twins were one-forth Siamese and three-fourths Chinese, so far as parentage was concerned, and the people about Bangkok speak of them as the "*Chinese* Twins." Robert Hunter, a Scotch merchant, residing at Bangkok, was first influantial in inducing them to visit Europe and the United States.

F. M. M., Poast Town, O.—No bounty was allowed to drafted men or their substitutes who may have entered the service after September 5th, 1864. Any drafted man or substitute who entered the service prior to that date, and subsequent to March 3d, 1863, is entitled to $100 bounty.

G. W. T., High Creek, Iowa.—The month of February will have five Sundays in every leap year in which the month enters on Sunday. This will occur in 1883, the next leap year but one.

A SUBSCRIBER, Plain View.—Your questions regarding Senator Sumner's social relations were answered in last week's BLADE.

## Correspondence.

### WASHINGTON LETTERS.

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1874.

The speech of your representative, Mr. Sherwood, which I barely mentioned in my last, was a pretty full review of the currency question on the basis of moderate expansion and a better distribution. In relation to the gross injustice of the present distribution to his section, his words were very impressive, and will find a ready echo in your city. He said:

"I have letters from parties in Toledo asking me to secure them currency for a National Bank. The bonds are ready, and are worth more than their face in gold, but the currency cannot be supplied, even at the rate of 90 per cent. On ascertaining that fact, I applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for bills of banks that had been wound up; but I found that these bills are in the hands of New York brokers, who will part with them only at a premium of five per cent. If, then, the parties in interest turn away from their purpose, and, instead of establishing a National Bank, sell their bonds and start their bank under the State laws of Ohio, then comes your 10 per cent tax, and drives them out of the field. My constituents are, therefore, practically prohibited from banking, either under the National or State law, and the only thing left is to borrow of eastern money lenders at exorbitant rates of interest; and that is, in fact, what they are doing."

Mr. Sherwood declared that there was no defense for such a system, and that it was outrageous oppression. He made his statement good by the following showing: The city of Providence, R. I., has a bank circulation of $9,500,000, while Toledo, with more than half its population, an active commerce and an immense jobbing trade, has only $1,337,400. Hartford, Ct., a smaller place than Toledo, and, as Mr. Sherwood says, a "finished town," has a bank circulation of $4,435,700, or about three times as much as Toledo; while Milwaukee, a Western town of great commercial importance and twice as large as Hartford, has only $611,500. Fall River, with a population of 26,000, has nearly $2,000,000, while Lawrence, Kansas, nearly as large, has only $150,000.

If we carry the comparison up from cities to States the result is equally striking. The large State of Ohio, with a population of over two and a half millions, has a bank circulation of less than forty millions; while Connecticut, with about one-fifth of the population, has thirty-three millions, or nearly as much as Ohio. The six New England States have a bank circulation of over one hundred and ten millions; while the twenty-three Western and Southern States have only one hundred and eleven millions. Massachusetts, according to Mr. Sherwood, has a surplus of forty millions, and Rhode Island of over ten millions.

I do not concede Mr. Sherwood's position, that the late panic was caused by a shrinkage of the currency; but hold that it was the result of causes easily traced and entirely outside of our circulating medium; and I cannot help thinking that Mr. Sherwood largely over estimates the calamities to be apprehended from an early return to specie payments. Having a very distinct recollection of the general bank suspension of 1837 and the struggles and effects of resumption when our condition was far worse than it is now, I am disposed to take a much more moderate view of the difficulties of resumption than he has done.

But the general tone of his speech is admirable, and his criticisms on the use made of paper money expansions, John Law riches, South Sea bubbles, and specie basis political economy generally is exceedingly wholesome and entirely applicable to the case in hand. Mr. Sherwood gives the comparative circulation of different countries as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| United States | $869,000,000 |
| Reserves | 200,000,000 |
| | $669,000,000 |
| England | $884,943,000 |
| Reserves | 112,259,000 |
| | $772,684,000 |
| Germany | $1,296,000,000 |
| Reserves | 205,000,000 |
| | $1,091,000,000 |
| France | $1,850,000,000 |
| Reserves | 54,000,000 |
| | $1,105,000,000 |

The circulation *per capita* is, for the country, $16.72; for England, $24.28; for Germany, $26.80; for France, $34.72. I have no means of testing the accuracy of these figures; but, as quantity inflates prices, and prices are understood to be higher in this country than in any of the countries mentioned, I should naturally look for redundancy in America. But, in any event, the speech of Mr. Sherwood will be found very instructive as well as very readable matter.

The indications in the trial of Gen. Howard appear to be favorable. The testimony from the Second Auditor's office, where his accounts were settled, shows that his own personal accounts were found correct, and duly balanced long ago, and that his responsibility for the defaults among his officers is very remote.

The District investigation brings to the surface an immense amount of stuff, and shows some carelessness and bad management, but, as yet, no corruption.

The public debt statement again shows a margin on the right side of between two and three millions.

Hawley and Phelps made speeches on the currency question which greatly please the specie basis men of New York.

The Senate is still engaged on their Free Banking bill, but I do not understand the Merrimon amendment as a measure of inflation. The text is not before me, but I understand it only to express the limit of free banking effected by taking up greenbacks and expanding bank notes in the same proportion.

BUCKEYE.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1874.

The financial question has now been before Congress for more than four months, and the interest in it seems to increase the longer the discussion continues. At first the indications were all in favor of some plan for the speedy resumption of specie payments; but as the discussion has gone on there has been a manifest change in the public sentiment of the two Houses, and now that voting has commenced and has developed the strength of the expansionists, there is some alarm in regard to the extravagant views that have found expression, and the extent of the inflation which is to be fastened on the country.

Mr. Morton leads the debate in the Senate on the side of the expansionists, and if his action is according to the fair inferences from his premises, it is a little difficult to see where he is to find a stopping place in meeting the desires of the people for "a little more money." A few days ago he said:

The people of this country have some sense. They want *enough* money, but do not want *any more*. They want enough to do the business of the country. But because they want *enough*, they are told that they will get drunk, they will become gluttons, they will want $2,000,000,000. * * * We will come to specie payment when we can. There is no use of talking about it now. You have not the gold, and you cannot get it in one, two, three or four years. We might as well quit talking about that for the time being. The people want a little more currency. They believe it will be good for them, and I believe it. I believe it will revive business all over this nation.

This seems like pretty loose talk, and reminds one of the woman who didn't want to be rich, but only wanted just enough money to make her *comfortable*. The trouble in her case was, that she never got quite *comfortable*, and so, like Oliver Twist, wanted *more*. According to Mr. Morton, the people want *enough*, but don't want *any more*. The stopping place for expansion is, therefore, when they get *enough*. Mr. Morton may not mean to be quite so loose as this, but he has voted for cutting out of the Senate bill, all restrictions, and in this paragraph so expresses himself in regard to resumption, as to show that he has no idea of ever returning to specie payments.

Then, in another part of his remarks he declares that the popular idea, that "gold is in the constitution," is a mistake. Here are his words:

"The Supreme Court have said not. They have said that gold is not in the Constitution; that it is just as competent for Congress to make paper money a legal tender as gold. Silver is in the Constitution as much as gold; they are both mentioned in the same way, and yet silver was dethroned years ago, and made a legal tender for only *five dollars*, and may be made a legal tender for nothing; and if Congress has power to say that silver shall not be a legal tender, it has the same power to say that gold shall not be."

I make these quotations to show whither we are tending. It now looks as if gold and silver were to be abandoned as the regular circulating medium of the country and paper money substituted as the permanent policy of the country.—No such policy is, as yet, declared, but as all idea of returning to specie payments is evidently abandoned and measures will certainly be adopted which must put any such return out of the question, the real object and intention might as well be understood.

But if we are to have a paper-money policy it ought to be put in such a shape as not to tempt Congress to interfere with it whenever the people *want a little more money*. Its volume should be regulated by some standard—population, or wealth, or both combined—and it should be annually adjusted to this standard by the officers of the government without the interference of Congress. If we are to have steadiness in our commercial interests we must have steadiness in our circulating medium.

Then, if we are not to have a resumption of specie payments, why should we maintain our system of National Banks? Should not our currency be entirely greenbacks, and banking be completely divorced from circulation? If we are to have a paper money policy, the government should furnish the money, and banking should be as free as the air we breathe, but should be confined to the legitimate business of furnishing exchange and loaning money. It would be an easy matter to add the features of elasticity, and then we should have a system that would *go alone*, and, at the same time, be divested of all its harsh and arbitrary features.

If $800,000,000 are deemed the proper amount for the present time and this amount should be increased, according to the standard, every year, just before the time for moving the crops, and our banks were entirely separated from the business of furnishing currency, money would flow freely to those points where it was most required and all the better complaints about sections having too much or too little would be closed out and *liberty* would give a new impulse to enterprise. But the current is not tending in that direction.

BUCKEYE.

## Miscellaneous.

### BALD MOUNTAIN.

**Is it a Volcano—An Indian Legend.**

A Richmond, Va., correspondent of the New York *Times* gives the following legend connected with Bald Mountain, and expresses the belief that recent stories concerning rumbling sounds in the Mountain, indicating volcanic eruption, are without foundation in fact:

The Bald Mountain Volcano, of North Carolina; has been regarded as a third-rate hoax here from the publication of the first sensational rumors in regard to it. The truth is, doubtless, that this new sensation is but the revival of an old tradition derived from the Indians, that Bald Mountain was once, in very remote times, a volcano, and hence that absence of vegetation which has given it its name.

The Indian legend is to the effect that a certain tribe living at the foot of Bald Mountain was annually afflicted by the visit of a huge bird of prey, that made his eyrie on the summit of the mountain, and that on every visit seized and carried away with him a child of the tribe. This annual affliction had been undergone for a long series of years, when a great chief and medicine-man arose, and, just before the time for the next annual visit of the bird, began to preach a crusade against the common enemy. He adjured the warriors, as they were brave men and loving fathers, no longer to submit to the depredations of the bird, but to march against him and destroy him or be destroyed.

Thus aroused, the men of the tribe swore to follow the chief in the desperate venture, and, placing their squaws and children in a place of safety, they encircled the base of the mountain and began the ascent, resolved to kill the bird at all hazards and at every cost. The mountain was then clothed in rank vegetation—mighty forest-trees thickly undergrown by a tangled wilderness, that made the progress upward very painful and difficult. But the determined tribe persevered until, nearing the top of the mountain, what was their horror to perceive that it was not merely one tremendous bird they had to encounter and destroy, but a countless number of the fierce creatures, clustering in ferocious masses all over the higher portion of the mountain.

At this despair overcame them, for they at once recognized how impossible it would be for them to overcome and exterminate so many of the winged monsters, and they threw themselves down upon their faces, expecting the birds to rush down upon them and destroy them. At this moment their leader raised high his voice to the Great Spirit for their deliverance, and in answer to his prayer vivid lightnings sprang from every quarter of the cloudless sky, without a sound of thunder, slaying the birds to the last one, living the forest trees, and wrapping the whole mountain-top in flames, that soon swept from it every trace of vegetation. Thus were the monstrous birds of prey destroyed, the mountain made bald, and the tribe delivered. The anniversary of this deliverance was perpetually celebrated by the tribe, and the tradition I have just related handed down from one generation to another.

In this tradition lurks the true story, doubtless, of either the original formation of the ridge known as the Bald Mountains, or an eruption, which occurred many years ago.

**The Pittsfield Scoress.**

Some time ago, attention was drawn to Miss Georgianna Williams, of Pittsfield, Mass., a young lady who was dwarfed by an accident in her childhood, but who, for several years, has been gaining her proper stature by the most extraordinary fits of stretching. She has now appeared in a new character, and is healing the sick. Without any knowledge of medicine, she is performing wonderful cures and has many patients "seeing for them." In short, she goes into a condition in which she sees the location of the ailment, knows what the complaint is, accurately describes the symptoms and sensations, and has revealed to her the means of cure, which is always some native herb or root, and she, moreover, tells you just where the needed medicine grows. Some instances, showing her power to direct where the material for the healing stews could be gathered, are interesting. At Tyringham, where she had seven of the Shaker family under her care, she prescribed white willow as an ingredient for some medicine. A search was made, and various sorts of willow brought to her, but she rejected them as not of the right sort. Another search was made, with like results, and then she went into one of her "seeing fits," and told the parties to go across a certain meadow, over a bridge that spanned the stream there, then along the brookside until they came to a fence, and there they would find the article wanted. Her directions were followed, and the right kind of willow obtained, those bringing it seeing at once the difference between that and the variety previously taken to her. The tree was where she had never been, and she could not have known even of the bridge or fence. Another: In Lennox, where her prescriptions are said to have cured a case of St. Vitus's dance, which had been treated without success by various physicians, she selected as one of the constituents of the revealed remedy a certain kind of moss, which she said could be found upon a fallen tree, lying far away in the woods. She directed what road should be taken, and upon a fine day a wagon load of people, she accompanying them, started in quest of the healing herb. They went along an unfrequented way, driving a number of miles, where neither she nor any of the party had ever been. It was a hard test of her "seeing power," and after a time they were nearly ready to turn back. They stopped at last to make a picnic lunch, and while they refreshed themselves she had another vision, revealing the further course plainly, and on they went, coming at last to the log lying just as she had described it, with the surroundings just as she declared they would be, and the identical moss in profusion upon it, which was also precisely like her description of it in appearance.

A gentleman was once making inquiries in Russia about the method of catching bears in that country. He was told that, to entrap them, a pit was dug several feet deep, and after covering it over with turf, leaves, etc., some food was placed on the top. The bear, if tempted by the bait, easily fell into the snare. "But," he added, "if four or five get in together, they all get out again." "How is that?" asked the gentleman. "They form a sort of ladder by stepping on each other's shoulders, and thus make their escape." "But how does the bottom one get out?" "Ah! these bears, though not possessing a mind and soul such as God has given us, yet can feel gratitude, and they won't forget the one who has been the chief means of procuring their liberty. Scampering off, they fetch the branch of a tree, which they let down to their poor brother, enabling him to speedily join them in the freedom in which they rejoice."

An engineer on the Midland railroad dropped his train just in time to prevent running over a rag baby. This was on the 1st of April and some of his remarks on the subject still linger around the spot—they were so numerous and so fortune.

**The Famines of History.**

If the history of the existing famine in India is to resemble the circumstances of famines of the past, the record will be a terrible one. The grim monster of starvation is no new enemy to the human race. From the year 1708 to 1714, B. C., famine slew myriads in Egypt. In Rome 436 B. C., a famine occurred so direful in its effects that thousands of people threw themselves in the Tiber to avoid death by starvation. Again Egypt suffered in the year 42, A. D., and again Rome experienced its horrors in the year 262, when a plague aided to decimate the people. In the year 272 a famine ensued in Britain, causing the people to eat the bark of trees. Thousands died in Scotland in 306, and in 310 40,000 people perished in England. An awful famine desolated Phrygia in 370, and in 450, during the continuance of the famine in Italy, parents ate their children. The years 739, 823 and 954 were marked in England, Wales and Scotland as years of famine, and in 1016 all Europe was stricken with awful starvation. The year 1087 saw the recurrence of the famine in England, and from 1193 to 1195 want of food and a pestilence combined carried off thousands in that country and France. England suffered in 1251 from the same cause, and in the famine in that island in 1415 people are reported to have devoured vermin, and the flesh of horses, dogs and cats. The years 1335, 1353, 1438, 1565, 1693 and 1748 were all marked by dreadful famines in England or France. Bengal was devastated in 1771; 10,000 perished at Cape de Verde in 1775; France suffered 1789, and England in 1595 and 1801. In 1814, 1816, 1822, 1831, 1840 and 1847 great famines prevaled in Ireland, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop, and in the last mentioned year Parliament voted £10,000,000 for relief. In 1861 thousands starved in the northwest provinces of India. In Algeria, while Marshal MacMahon was Governor, a famine occurred, and in 1865 Bengal suffered from a scarcity of food similar to that which now afflicts that province.

**Seventy Pairs of Hands.**

The variety and number of needles made in these days are wonderful; the surgeon, harness-maker, book-binder, felt worker, saddler, glover, embroiderer, and housewife, each wanting needles of all shapes and sizes and lengths. And when you think that each needle has to pass through seventy pairs of hands before it is finished and ready for use, you see what pains is taken to reach excellence in a very small thing.

Seventy pairs of hands to make a needle! and each pair necessary to make the needle perfect. If only one pair refused to do their part, the whole would be a failure—not a needle would be right.

You see, it is painstaking in little things and in small parts which leads to excellence and success. We are apt to slight bits of work, thinking it is no matter and of no account. But it is not so. The details of a plan must be faithfully carried out in order to make the plan a success. If the parts of a work are all well done, the whole will be complete, and only then.

And it is just so in making and molding character. It must be well done in parts, faithfully finished in bits, in order to make a complete and beautiful whole.

Always be sure that the small and common work which you have to do is thoroughly done. It is faithfulness in little things which makes you reliable in great things.

**The Russian Frenzy Over Patti.**

Writing from St. Petersburg on February 24, the correspondent of the London Standard says: I have alluded to Patti's benefit, but I must not dismiss it so briefly. Every year the benefits of popular stars of the opera in Russia increase in enthusiasm, and I suppose that the ovation given to the prima on Thursday last surpassed anything that has ever preceded it. Indeed, notwithstanding all the claims of this incomparable artiste, it was the exaggeration of applause. "Traviata" was given in the most perfect manner, Patti being well supported by Naudin and Mendiorez. The house was crowded, every place in the orchestra and on the stage having been made available. Frequent bursts of applause prevented the opera from being continued, bouquets were showered down, and at the end of the first act a superb band, composed of eleven large brilliants set in smaller stone, which may be worn as a tiara or bracelet, was presented to her. Every moment when there was an excuse, and sometimes when there was none, the cheering was repeated, and after each act, independently of small bouquets, larger ones were presented in baskets tied up with ribbon. At the conclusion the whole house rose, and during half an hour at least Patti continued to be called before the curtain, while bouquets literally rained upon her. One very large basket of flowers had a stuffed nightingale attached to it, and this was a signal for cries for the little Russian song, "Solowei," (the nightingale,) to which the fair artiste responded, singing in the language of the country. This led to another shower of bouquets and wreaths, one of which Naudin ineffectually attempted to place on the prima donna's head. I believe it is no exaggerated estimate to put the number of bouquets thrown at fifteen hundred. And this in Russia, where flowers are so expensive. At last Mme. Patti was allowed to leave the theater, and on arriving at her hotel some of her enthusiastic admirers carried her up stairs to her apartments.

**Royal Matters.**

Some time toward the end of May there is to be a grand family council at Saxe-Coburg, where the future position of the Duke of Edinburgh, as heir to his uncle, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, will be discussed and settled. Queen Victoria will be there, and the Emperor of Germany and the Emperor of Russia are also expected. The Emperor William is cousin of the Queen, and Uncle of the Czar, and the Queen is mother-in law of the Emperor William's eldest son and Czar's only daughter. The Czar is coming over to England in his steam yacht, and preparations are already being made to pay him due honor. A grand naval review at Portsmouth is spoken of. The Czar will spend a couple of days at Brussels, and will probably take sea again for Antwerp or Flushing.

**The Queen Coming Out**

Late London Letter.

It is understood that the Queen is greatly charmed with her new daughter-in-law, and she is also delighted with the reception of Thursday. It has, in fact, operated upon her as quite a revival of interest in life, and it is expected that she will now come out much more into public than she has done since the Prince Consort's death. I met her driving in the Kensington Gardens this morning, and talking as brightly and merrily to her daughter Beatrice as in the old days when she used to ride there with her nurse on a donkey. The Queen has intimated that she will accompany the Duke and Duchess to a great civic entertainment to be given by the Lord Mayor and Corporation shortly the second week after Easter.

The boundary dispute between Virginia and Maryland runs back to 1669. It involves the possession of the Potomac with its riparian rights, and of about three hundred and fifty square miles of land, part of which is now immensely valuable on account of the oyster harvest.


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### THE NASBY LETTERS.

We are without our usual Nasby letter this week, but shall be able to compensate by presenting, next week, one of unusual interest. The ladies of the Cross-Roads have been doing picket duty, and the Parson will in his next letter give a further account of the progress and effectiveness of the work. The "Nasby Letters" have abated nothing of their former attractiveness and power, and are still as widely read and circulated as ever.

### LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

The NATIONAL MONTHLY for May will in a few days be issued from the press, and will hereafter appear simultaneously with the higher-priced magazines. The current number is fairly bristling with good things, and will afford the most fastidious a pleasant literary entertainment. The May monthly contains, beside the usual variety of stories, poems and sketches, articles of a semi-scientific character which will be deservedly popular. D. R. LOCKE (Nasby) writes for the present number, a sketch with a moral, and there are two excellent dialect stories which will attract general attention.

### OUR TEMPERANCE STORIES.

The copy of our first temperance story having been unavoidably delayed, we are unable to present it in our present issue, as was anticipated. But the author, Mr. WAINWRIGHT, has promised us that the story shall be ready in ample time, and accordingly next week we shall present the opening chapters of "What John Timpson cost Oldburg." Owing to the unusual demand for extra copies which these stories will create, we candidly advise those of our friends who expect to read them to send in their names at once, that they may not be disappointed.

### THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

In the House, on Saturday, no definite action was taken on the currency question, but the expressions of opinion on the part of members indicated the probable rejection of the Senate bill and the passage of the House bill. Should such be the result, the whole question will again come up for discussion in the Senate, postponing the settlement of the question indefinitely. The people of the country have been suffering from a financial panic for eight months, and Congress has been in session nearly six months of that time, but nothing has been done to afford relief. Three-fourths of the people have demanded an increase of the currency and the adoption of some system which would insure the country against the repetition of a panic similar to that of last fall, but their appeals have thus far been in vain and their cries for relief unheeded. Not only this, but they have been charged with ignorance and gross absurdity in supposing that they wanted more currency. Powerful influences have been brought to bear upon Congress to induce that body to entirely ignore the wants and interests of the people, and it now begins to look as though corruption might prevail. The question will be up for consideration in the House to-morrow, when such definite action may be taken as will determine the general policy to be pursued.

☞ The money changers of Wall street, destitute of all modesty and want of propriety, have appealed to the President to interpose his veto in their behalf, in order to continue this most depressing financial embarrassment, that producers may be more than ever before at the mercy of capitalists. Do they know when and under what circumstances it is proper for the President to exercise the veto power?

### THE WEEK.

In Congress the financial problem seems to be gradually approaching a solution. The Senate has passed a currency bill, (the full text of which is given in our Congressional proceedings), and the House has been closely divided between a proposition to adopt the Senate bill without amendment, and the passage of the House bill, which has been patched and tinkered by its opponents till little semblance of the original bill is left.—The Senators and Representatives from South Carolina have called on the President for the purpose of answering the charges recently made by the "Tax Payers' Convention." They claim that taxation is not so burdensome as represented, and that the taxes are imposed for the best interests of the State, and deny that the former delegation represented any large majority of the tax payers, and that the Republican delegation represented substantially the interests of the State. The President made a suitable reply.—It is again reported that Secretary RICHARDSON'S resignation may be expected at an early day, notwithstanding that gentleman's emphatic denial. The President has made official proclamation of the ratification of a treaty between the United States and San Salvador for the extradition of criminals, those persons charged with political offenses alone excepted.

Governor DIX, of New York, has issued a message to the Legislature in which he calls on that body to use all means in their power to prevent Congress from increasing in any manner the volume of paper currency.—The latest combination for the purpose of keeping up the price of freights and delaying cheap transportation, is that now about to be effected between the Panama and the Union Pacific Railroads, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The parties claim that their object is to avoid disastrous competition. The whaling ship Panther, Capt. BARTLETT, has arrived at New Foundland, and the Captain reports speaking the Tigress on the 3d inst., and learned that she had exploded her boiler the preceding day, killing and wounding nineteen men.—There are no reports of further disturbance from the striking regions of New York and Pennsylvania, and the men are comparatively quiet. The puddlers in the rolling mills near Harrisburg, after having maintained a strike for four months against a reduction in their wages of one dollar per day, have returned to work at five dollars per day.—Reports from recent State elections, and from the temperance movement are given elsewhere.

The stockholders of the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway met at Columbus, O., on the 7th inst., when a Board of Directors and a President, and Secretary were chosen. The track is now nearly completed to the northwestern corner of Ohio, and it will probably be completed to Chicago during the present year.—The Chicago Board of Trade has passed resolutions asking Congress not to adopt any legislation which shall relieve the present monetary stringency.—Dispatches from Arizona state that Lieutenant BACHE had attacked the Apaches near Penal Mountain, killing twenty-five warriors.—Serious crevasses are reported in the levees below New Orleans, and unless something is done to check them, much damage is anticipated.

London advices report the foundering of the steamer Europe *en route* from Havre to New York. She carried 400 passengers, all of whom were safely taken off by the steamer Greece.—The funeral of Dr. LIVINGSTONE will take place at London on the 18th, the British Government having contributed $1,200 toward defraying the expenses incident. The Baroness COUTTS and others are making an effort to procure a subscription for the benefit of his children and two sisters, who will be left in straitened circumstances.—Reports alleging an attempt to supplant BISMARCK in the Prussian Government by MANTEUFFEL are declared without foundation. The Reichstag have passed a modified military bill which, it is thought, will be less obnoxious than the one previously under consideration. It reduces the term of military service to seven years.—Cuban advices state that there has been renewed fighting, in which the insurgents have been worsted.

### THE FARM JOURNAL.

The April number of the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL is generally conceded by everybody to be the best number which has yet appeared in the current volume. It has received numerous complimentary notices from the press, and has come to be regarded as the cheapest publication of its character extant. We have a few copies of the number for our farmer friends who want a first-class agricultural and family paper, and will be pleased to send them free of charge to those who apply early. Terms seventy-five cents per year.

☞ In the House on Monday, under a motion to suspend the rules, a bill was passed providing for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers, and the free transportation of newspapers by mail in the county of their publication. The vote on the passage of the bill stood 178 to 41.

☞ While the Western States need more currency in proportion to population than the Eastern States, the latter have, in some instances, six times the amount authorized in the former. And now, when the West demands "equality before the law," the East raises a tremendous howl and indulges in all manner of personal and sectional abuse. It won't pay, gentlemen. The West is not a beggar. She has the strength to demand and enforce her rights.

☞ The currency contractionists use the term "inflation" for the purpose of prejudicing the minds of the people against a just and proper increase of the currency. They well know that the currency is now in a collapsed condition, and yet they want it further contracted. Why not call them collapsionists?

### NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

#### Perrysburg.

EDITOR BLADE:—Our people are very much encouraged by the passage through the Senate of the bill authorizing a vote on the removal of the county seat. The bill as it now stands requires the vote on that question to be separate from the vote at the general election.

The *Journal* states that the Fire Department was called out on Wednesday afternoon to celebrate the defeat of the Crusade ticket. I am informed that this is incorrect and that it was the regular monthly drill of the Department.

The Crusaders now operate on the sentinel plan—two or three women visiting a saloon, with pencil and paper, to take down the names of those who visit such places for drinks. Their headquarters are at the church, from whence a "relief" is sent out at stated periods. Aside from the creation of exceedingly bitter feelings in the community, the effects of this movement are not yet visible here.

Mr. A. M. Thompson, one of our most esteemed citizens, is dangerously, if not hopelessly ill.

Several new buildings are in process of erection here, and others will be commenced soon. X.

April 13, 1874.

#### Elmore.

EDITOR BLADE:—The cooper-shop belonging to Day & Geyer was destroyed by fire this morning. The shop contained about three hundred barrels, all of which were burned. The fire was discovered about three o'clock, and by the time the fire engine was ready for work, the shop and barrels were well neigh burned. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The crusaders still continue their warfare against the saloonists. They were admitted to only one saloon yesterday. The proprietors, no doubt, think too much of a good thing does not pay. The crusaders have met with little success as yet. Scores of people from the surrounding country are in town every afternoon to witness the scene.

A teachers' examination was held in the Elmore High School room last Saturday. Out of a class of ten only four were successful. CITIZEN.

April 14, 1874.

#### Wauseon.

On Tuesday, after o'clock A. M., the burial services of Mr. Avery Lamb took place, under the rites and ceremonies of the Masonic order.

Mr. Lamb was born at Halifax, N. S., in 1796, married at New Bedford, N. H. in 1824, and with his family moved to York township this county, in 1836, where he with his family have resided until his death. He has been a Master Mason in good standing for over fifty years. In July last he went to Cherokee, Kansas, to visit his son, Edward, and remained there until the 8th inst., when he started for home. On the 9th inst., as the train which he was on stopped at Braidwood, Ills., at 5:40 P. M., he was noticed to lay down a newspaper that he had been reading and lean his head back against the side of the car, apparently going to sleep, but they soon discovered that he did not breathe, and Dr. Gale was called in and found that he was dead. The coroner at Braidwood took charge of the lifeless form and summoned a jury, and held an inquest. Upon examination they found among his papers a permit from Wauseon Lodge No. 349, F. & A. M., and papers from other lodges showing that he was a Master Mason, whereupon the Masonic Lodge there took charge of his remains, dressed him in a neat and costly suit and purchased an elegant coffin for him and telegraphed to his friends here and to his son in Kansas. On the 10th inst. at 12 M. two friends of the deceased arrived at Braidwood and found that the Masonic order there had taken care of the departed brother in the same kind and affectionate manner that they would have done had he been one of their own brothers by birth, and shortly before the train on which the friends and deceased were to leave Braidwood, the Masonic Lodge of that place formed in procession, and with Masonic Honors, accompanied the friends with the deceased to the depot, and procured passes for them to Chicago. On Saturday they arrived in Wauseon on the 8:40 A. M. train. His remains were taken to the residence of his son-in-law, Z. Eager, and kept until yesterday at 10 o'clock A. M., when it was taken to the Disciple Church by the Masonic Order here, where the Rev. McCrary preached his funeral sermon to the largest assembly that has ever attended a funeral in this place. After services at the church, the procession marched to the cemetery, where the deceased was laid in his final resting place by his brothers. A few days prior to his leaving Kansas, his wife received a letter from him that he would be at home with her on her seventy-first birthday, which was the day of his burial. The Lodge here and the friends of the deceased feel under deep and lasting obligations to the Masonic Lodge at Braidwood, for their kind attention to a brother and friend who fell among strangers, as none of his acquaintances were with him, but all were entire strangers.

The Woman's Temperance League is doing good work here. By their untiring efforts they have converted one of the lager beer saloons, and which now instead of being filled with drunkenness and revelry, is occupied as a carpenter and joiner shop.

April 14, 1874. ***

#### Seneca County.

FOSTORIA.

The L. E. & L. Ry., have established a new flag station between Findlay and Rawson.—The next term of the Common Pleas Court for this County, commences in June.—The ballasting on the B P. & C. Road will be completed from the Lake Erie Division to Deshler, by about the 15th of this month.—Nick Kleble, an employe at Bement & Grapes' spoke factory had one of his fingers taken off one day last week, by being caught in the machinery.—Mr. Scott who for some time has been mail agent on the L. E. & L. Road, has resigned, to accept the position of advance agent for a circus now traveling in Tennessee.—The Fostoria council refused to pass the prohibitory ordinance.—J. N. lifts the veil at Fostoria next Tuesday.

#### Paulding County.

PAULDING.

The Paulding *Journal* has changed hands, and will hereafter be known as the Paulding *Democrat*.—A special term of Common Pleas Court was in session here on Wednesday.—Peter Hilty, County Treasurer, will, after his term of office expires, remove to Defiance, where he will go into the stave factory business.—The Paulding Minstrel Troupe gave an exhibition at the Court House last week, which was well attended.

#### Defiance County.

DEFIANCE.

A lady tried to vote in Defiance last week, but was refused.—Wabash Railway business at Defiance for March, increased $3,400 over the same month last year.—Judge Greene returned to Constitutional Convention labors on Tuesday.—Rev. J. H. Sedgwick has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church, the resignation to take effect on the first of June, or sooner, at his option. The resignation has been accepted.

#### Weston.

EDITOR BLADE:—Some four weeks ago the Council of this corporation passed what is known as the McConnellsville ordinance, and notices were posted giving the time when said ordinance should become a law. But considerable opposition was encountered among the whisky dealers and their friends, and among the number was the Mayor, who, being a dealer in the article, was personally interested. He saw fit to disregard the interests of the citizens at large and to protect his business by refusing to sign the ordinance. This caused a reconsideration of the matter by the Council, which resulted in the backing down of some who had voted for it at the previous meeting, and the whiskyites were enabled to defeat the measure.

The friends of temperance did not like this and so they nominated a straight temperance ticket, which was elected by a large majority, and now they propose to make it warm for the whisky dealers. Our ladies have been steadily and quietly at work for some three weeks, and the result of their work has been the closing up of one saloon, and it is only a matter of time when the other two will be compelled to close.

The Wood County Sabbath School Institute was in session here, commencing on Tuesday afternoon and closing Wednesday evening. The exercises were quite interesting, but the attendance of surrounding schools was small, and several speakers who were expected did not put in an appearance.

Business is not as lively with our merchants as they had anticipated at this time in the year, but they are doing as well as other towns of like advantages.

The village is steadily growing, and there will be quite a number of nice residences erected here during the coming summer. Van Pelt was with us last Sabbath and told to a crowded house his experience in this crusade. His story was listened to with wrapt attention, and succeeded in a plentiful application of linen to the eyes of a large number of his hearers. DIDO.

April 9, 1874.

#### Williams County.

BRYAN.

The Spring term of the Union Schools began last Monday.—Not a saloon in this place has yet surrendered to the praying women.—A. Hidely was arrested and brought before Esquire Stough last week, charged with hurling a brickbat at the temperance ladies while they were holding religious services in front of a saloon. He plead not guilty, and was bound over to the Probate Court.—A Special School Tax of five thousand dollars disappeared very suddenly on Monday.—"Houses to let" are very scarce in Bryan.—Obrist & Betts are preparing to start a slack barrel factory.—Sleigh bells jingled merrily on Easter Sunday.—Bryan has now four dry goods stores, four hardware stores, four drug stores, four clothing stores, three shoe stores, two jewelry stores, and five grocery and provision stores.

#### Allen County.

DELPHOS.

In Marion township the entire Democratic ticket was elected by the usual majorities.—The ladies of Delphos have decided to discontinue their crusade against the saloons.—It is said that a new paper-mill is to be started in Delphos by Chicago parties.—Captain Ed. King, of this place, has been appointed deputy-sheriff of Allen county.—The Philharmonic Society will give a grand musical entertainment, at the School Hall, on Thursday evening, April 16.—Court convenes on the 20th of this month.—The Leipsic Base Ball Club played their first game of the season last Saturday.

#### Liberty Center.

EDITOR BLADE:—The temperance contagion has already been made manifest for several days past among the ladies, by holding regular meetings at the several churches in this place. No crusade movement is yet inaugurated. We have but two saloons and they have been specially orderly of late, and our town is quiet and sober at present. The corporation officers were elected on the 6th inst., for the first time in this village. By common consent, all political antecedents were laid aside and officers nominated by a Union Convention, called for that purpose, and the entire ticket was elected, Mayor, B. W. Penneck, Democrat; Clerk, H. L. Ennes, Republican; Treasurer, Ed. Pennock, Democrat; Marshal, H. Buzzell, Conservative; Council, C. C. Young, W. Woodward and P. C. Harrison for two years; W. W. Harrinz, Dr. D. N. Fansler, Geo. Goodwin, for one year. The Council stands three Democrats and three Republicans.

G. V. Lamb, proprietor of the Liberty House, died last night of spinal fever, after a brief illness. Mr. Lamb was a quiet, peaceable neighbor, and will be missed by the citizens and friends. Several children have also passed away within a few weeks of a similar fever.

The weather is cold, and but little done among farmers toward summer crops, except a few oats have been sown. Very little gardening done as yet.

Mr. Sherwood's speech on finances is generally taken in this vicinity as sound doctrine for the Western and Southern interest, and, in fact, for all classes who are borrowers instead of lenders of money. OBSERVER.

April 15, 1874.

#### Hancock County.

FINDLAY.

The vote in Findlay last Monday was the largest ever polled here at a similar election.—The Marshal has ordered all hogs running at large shut up to-day.—On Saturday, Conductor Witmer arrived at Fremont with thirty-six loaded cars, being the largest train ever run over the L. E. & L. Railroad.—*Fremont Messenger.*—Rev. Dr. Jones found it necessary last Sabbath evening to reprove a party of young people for bad conduct in church. He did it in such a way that he will probably not have to repeat it.—The engine and some of the other machinery for Myers & Frey's new saw mill is on the ground and workmen are busily engaged in framing the timber for the building.

#### Edgerton.

EDITOR BLADE:—The womens crusade continues unabated. The corporation election was a partial anti-temperance victory.

T. G. M., writing from this place to the BLADE, carries the idea that there was a row in Snider's saloon last week, and that the men were carried home on shutters. The article does Mr. Snider injustice, as he had given the ladies privilege to come into his saloon and labor for the cause, and half a dozen persons surrounded a few kegs of harmless lager and "tangle leg" and went in the saloon and tried to break up the services. Mr. Snider tried to keep them quiet, and failin that the Marshal was called in and two of the ringleaders were taken to the calaboose. Last Monday Snider signed the pledge and now we have but two saloons in operation.

April 8th. C. P.

☞ Every person who has traveled on the cars, in warm weather, understands the very great annoyance experienced from the smoke and cinders which enter the raised windows. A Frenchman seeks to relieve travelers from this difficulty by attaching a pipe, or tube, to the top of the smoke stack and running it back over the tops of the cars, to convey the smoke and cinders to the rear of the train.

☞ SUBSCRIBE FOR THE BLADE PUBLICATIONS, three for three dollars, and get the cheapest and best reading that money will buy. Send your name for a year and try it.

☞ "GOING WITHOUT THE BLADE is a failure," writes a gentleman, the other day. "I have tried it, and it does not work. Enclosed pleased find my subscription."

☞ The proposition pending before the House Committee on the Centennial, provides that the General Government shall contribute $40,000 for every $100,000 received from other sources for the Centennial Exposition.

☞ The people of New York are very much excited on the subject of rapid transit, their street cars being entirely too slow to suit their purposes.

☞ One of the New York Court rooms is said to be haunted. The only wonder is that all of them are not full of the ghosts of the departed, whose murderers have been set at liberty by the corrupt courts of that city.

☞ New York City uses one million of postal cards per month, and yet there has been no perceptible decrease in the number of letters mailed.

### FATAL FALL.

#### A Man Tumbles From a Wagon and Breaks His Neck.

Monday forenoon a young man named GEORGE HAYNES, who lived upon and worked a farm on the river, a mile above Maumee City, belonging to D. F. COOK, Esq., met with a most singular accident by which he lost his life.

In company with his mother and a little boy he started in a two horse wagon for Waterville, where his parents have lived for a number of years. While on Presque Isle Hill he reached forward as if to gather the robe about his mother, and in the most incomprehensible way fell upon his horses and thence to the ground, striking upon his head. The team started off at a furious rate with the lines dangling about their heels, and in their career ran over a cow that was lying in the road, throwing out the other occupants of the wagon and bringing themselves up against a fence. Mrs. Haines was not seriously hurt, and as soon as she could recover herself went to the little boy and found him quite badly injured. Turning her attention next to George he was found in a lifeless state. Assistance came and the body was taken on to Waterville, when examination proved that the neck had been broken by the fall.

Mrs. Haines states that when her son asked her if she was cold and reached forward to draw about her the robe, she noticed that he was very pale, and having been subject to fits, she is of opinion that his fall from the wagon was occasioned by one of these.

The deceased was about 22 years of age, and unmarried.

### SIR KNIGHTS.

#### A Delegation From Toledo Commandery Visit Their Detroit Brethren—What They Saw and What Was Done.

Monday evening, upon the occasion of the visit of the grand officers of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, of the State of Michigan to Detroit Commandery, invitations were extended to various commanderys to be present, among them Toledo's. Toledo responded with a delegation, consisting of Em. Com'dr Lytle and Sir Kt. Austin and Prelate Price.

The occasion proved one of rare interest from first to last.

The committee from here took with them all elegant testimonial of esteem which they presented to their Detroit brethren, through their Eminent Commander, Lafayette Lytell, as follows:

EMINENT COMMANDER AND SIR KNIGHTS:—On the evening of the installation of officers of Toledo Commandery, our Sir Knights were highly gratified to receive, as a guest, your Rt. Em. Grand Commander, Sir E. I. Garfield, and to whom we tender our grateful acknowledgements for the valuable services he has rendered us.

But when, at the close of our installation ceremonies, he arose and in behalf of the Sir Knights of Detroit, presented us with a beautiful libation service, our Commandery was taken completely by surprise.

Feelings of pleasure and pride filled our hearts; of pleasure at this token of esteem from our fellow Sir Knights, and of pride that it came from so distinguished a Commandery as that over which you have the honor to preside.

Our acquaintance has ever been marked by that knightly courtesy which is one of the distinguishing characteristics of our order, but we have yet to learn what we have done to be the recipients of such a beautiful gift at your hands. We can only attribute it to the overflowing bounty of generous hearts. Toledo Commandery has devolved upon me the pleasing duty of expressing to you their sincere thanks, but as vocal utterance fails me on this occasion, I will present them to you in the form of resolutions, which I assure you but feebly express the sentiments of the Toledo Sir Knights towards the members of your Commandery."

It will be borne in mind that in December last the Sir Knights of Detroit sent as a present to their Toledo brethren an elegant silver libation set. Toledo Commandry adopted an appropriate resolution, which together with the action thereon, they caused to be engrossed in most beautiful style and framed. The resolution is as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Sir Knights of Toledo Commandery return their most grateful acknowledgments to the Sir Knights of Detroit Commandery for the beautiful silver libation set presented by them to this Commandery through their eminent commander, Sir E. I. Garfield, December 5, 1873; and while we justly value this gift for it richness and beauty, we find far greater in its reception as an evidence of friendship and esteem on the part of Sir Knights of Detroit, whose knightly courtesy and deeds of generosity we shall feel proud to emulate.

At the conclusion of the evening's business the large assemblage sat down to a sumptuous banquet in the lodge room, where the pleasantest possible intercourse occupied the time until a late hour.

☞ The Hocking Valley and the Columbus & Toledo Railroad difficulties was settled on Wednesday by a most emphatic endorsement of Mr. GREENE and the action of the Board of Directors. The Hocking Valley stockholders re-elected the old Directors by a vote of 29,152 shares against 2,500 cast by Mr. DESHLER and his friends. A special to the BLADE states that the old Directors of the Columbus & Toledo Road were unanimously re-elected.

☞ "Women do not want to vote, eh?" remarks an equal-suffrage lady. "Very well, then; how nice that is! Preserve peace and stop that discussion by giving them the right to vote, and by your own confession there will not be the slightest harm done."

☞ "THE FARM JOURNAL I like better than any other paper of its class," writes a new friend, in a recent letter. Everybody likes it, and everybody takes it who can afford to lavish seventy-five cents a year on a paper

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—This Society seems to have surpassed all its former efforts, having issued 13,403 policies last year, covering insurance to the amount of no less a sum than $53,432,578. The figures shown in its fourteenth annual statement represent a business almost startling in its magnitude; but the rapid increase each year is, if possible, still more remarkable. It would appear from the Society's experience that the late panic has not injured strong and well-conducted life insurance offices, but has rather benefitted them by forcibly directing attention to the comparative safety of a life insurance policy in strong companies, as a family provision against disaster.


## FOR SALE!

I WILL sell 80 acres of land, on Swan Creek, one mile from White House, Ohio, with 25 acres clear and 15 acres bottom land; partly cleared; balance good timber, for $1,600. One-third down, one-third in one year, one-third in two years.

Also, 20 acres near by, for $40 per acre.

J. C. WALES.

White House, O., April 15th, 1874.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN! A GOOD Business Man, with a capital of from $6,000 to $7,000, can find a well established and good paying business in a beautiful county seat town in Ohio, of about 6,000 inhabitants and but one hours' ride from this city. Business—Jewelry, Books and Stationery. It is decidedly a rare opportunity to step into an established business. Address OPPORTUNITY, Blade Office.


### FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

On the 4th inst., after some minor business, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, Mr. McNulta in the Chair. The committee rose at three, and reported forty bills, more than half pension bills, which were thereupon passed by the House.—None of them were of any public interest. The House then resumed the consideration of the currency bill, and was addressed by Mr Kelley in opposition thereto, and in favor of the 36.7 bonds bill introduced by him. Mr. Kelley's position was criticised by Messrs Burchard and Merriam, and to the latter, Mr. Butler replied, sustaining the 35.5 bonds proposition, saying in answer to the question about the effect of adding $44,000,000 to the currency, that the increase was only a quarter part of the whole issue.

On the 6th inst., the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes, and for free banking. The question pending was the motion of Senator Merriman to strike out the entire bill, with the exception of the first and second sections as amended.—The sections fix the amount of United States notes at $400,000,000, and provide for the issue of $46,000,000 additional National Bank circulation. Various amendments were offered and rejected, and Senator Merrimon's substitute to Scott's amendment was then adopted, and the Committee of the Whole reported the bill to the House. A substitute having been offered by Mr. Schurz and rejected, the bill was read the third time and passed by a vote of yeas 29, nays 24. The following is the bill as passed:

"A bill to fix the amount of United States notes and the circulation of National Banks, and for other purposes.

"SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at $400,000,000.

SEC. 2. That $46,000,000 in notes for circulation, in addition to such circulation allowed by law, shall be issued to the National Banking Associations now organized, and which may be organized hereafter; and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States as provided in section 1 of the act entitled an act to provide for the redemption of three per centum temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of National Bank notes, approved July 12, 1870.

"SEC. 3. That each National Banking Association now organized, or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain as a part of its reserve required by law, one-fourth part of the coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States, deposited as security for circulating notes or Government deposits; and that hereafter one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for National Banking Associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for resumption of its circulating notes from associations in cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid."

In the House, on the same day, on motion of Mr. Sawyer, permission was given to the Committee on Public Lands to report back the Senate bill extending to the 31st of December, 1876, the time for completing the Central Railroad of Wisconsin. After considerable debate the bill passed. Mr. Crossland, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Kentucky contested election case, that Mr. Young, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat. Mr. Butler (Mass.) moved that the bill to suspend impeached officers pending trial be made the special order for Tuesday of next week. Agreed to.

The Senate on the 7th inst. was largely occupied with bills of a personal nature, after which that body went into executive session.

The House on the same day resumed the discussion of the currency bill. Mr. Cox made a speech in favor of specie resumption and against inflation; Mr. Monroe in favor of free banking and against an early return to specie payments; and Mr. Orth spoke in favor of an increase of currency. At the close of the discussion Mr. Eldridge brought up again the question which he stated last week as to the appointment of the Supreme Court Justices in order to have a decision in favor of the constitutionality of legal tenders. He strengthened his position by reference to some newspaper articles of the day, and other matters. He was replied to by Mr. E. R. Hoar, who stated that the selection of Justices Strong and Bradley had been made without any reference to their opinions on that subject, and had been made on their character, professional eminence and fitness for the office.

In the Senate on the 8th the Senate bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the Territories of the United States, was read, and Senator Stewart explained its provisions. He said the object of the bill was to enable the people of the territories, who desired to build railroads with their own money, to do without applying to Congress or the Territorial Legislature for a charter. The bill granted no public lands except for stations, depots and the right of way. He thought the bill perfect, it having been carefully examined by the lawyers on the committee. After some discussion on the bill the Senate went into executive session and then adjourned.

In the House on the same day Mr. Killinger from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds made a report on the alleged violation of the eight-hour law in the New York post-office building, stating that the law had not been violated. The report provoked considerable discussion as to the expediency of the law. Mr. Woodford, from the Committee on Civil Service Reform, reported a bill providing that no officer of the United States Army shall directly or indirectly receive or be paid for his own use or profit any money or property of the United States, except his salary or compensation; and that no public property shall be used by officials or by any person for private purposes; the act not to be so construed as to prevent the payment of all actual and necessary traveling expenses, when traveling on legitimate and necessary business pertaining to their offices. At the expiration of the morning hour, the discussion on the currency bill was resumed by Messrs. Coburn, Townsend and Beck. The House finally adjourned after having agreed upon an evening session for debate.

In the Senate, on the 9th, the unfinished business, being the Senate bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies in the Territories of the United States, was taken up, the pending question being on the motion of Senator Wright to recommit the bill. After several amendments, the Senate went into Executive session without taking definite action.

In the House on the 9th, a bill was presented to repeal all moieties, the first section of which reads: "*Be it enacted &c.*, That all provisions of law under which moieties of any fines, penalties, or forfeitures, or any share therein, are paid to informers, or officers of customs, or other officers of the United States are hereby repealed; and from and after the date of the passage of this act, the proceeds of all fines, penalties and forfeitures shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States."—The currency bill was again taken up, and the previous question was defeated by a vote of yeas 77, nays 144. The opposition then amid great excitement, moved and carried the postponement of the bill till the 14th inst., the affair having been conducted under the leadership of Butler. A motion to reconsider and lay the subject on the table, was defeated by a motion to adjourn.

In the Senate, on the 10th, Senator Morton introduced a bill providing that postage upon documents printed by authority of Congress or by either House thereof shall not be required to be prepaid, but may be lost to be paid by persons receiving them. Referred. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the incorporation and regulation of railroad companies and Territories of the West. No action.

In the House, on the 10th, Mr. Butler (Mass.) called up his motion to reconsider the vote postponing the currency bill, and stating that he did so in order that the bill might first be passed by the House. An animated debate ensued, and the motion to postpone was rejected. After the rejection of several amendments pending, Mr. Maynard moved to strike out the seventh section of the bill, which allows banks to be organized without circulation. The section was stricken out without the yeas and nays. Mr. Biery then moved to strike out the eighth section of the bill, which provides for a monthly issue of $2,000,000 in gold notes as a substitute for that amount of legal notes, to be cancelled and destroyed and not reissued. The eighth section was struck out. Yeas, 149; nays, 95.

The House, by a vote of 82 to 165, refused to lay the bill on the table, and after a good deal of time spent in a parliamentary snarl, the House, at 6:05, adjourned.

### THE CHISELHURST DEMONSTRATION.

Now that European correspondents have concluded their descriptions of the Chiselhurst demonstration in honor of the eighteenth birthday of the Prince Imperial, and upon a careful perusal of the speech of the latter upon that occasion, and its reception by his friends and adherents, some conclusive views may be formed regarding the designs of the Napoleonic dynasty and of the political future of France. The assembling together at the exile home of their leader of six thousand Bonapartists, the demonstrations there made by them, and the six months previous, throughout France, and the speech which had evidently been carefully prepared for the future NAPOLEON IV., cannot be otherwise interpreted than as a declaration that France is ready to accept another imperial regime under the fourth NAPOLEON, or at least that the Bonapartists are ready to do so, and, having chosen their leader, believe they have also command of the situation.

It is thought in continental political circles that these six thousand pilgrims are neither more nor less than a committee of ways and means to instal the Prince Imperial in power. The reasons assigned for this belief are, that the ablest General of his father is established at the head of the Government of France to pave the way for his return thereto, and to preserve the throne for him until that event can be accomplished, by giving the people an ostensible opportunity to decide upon the manner by which it may occur. General MCMAHON does not represent a Republic; in reality he was elected on account of his monarchial proclivities, and the Republican party have lost ground since the defeat of THIERS and his accession to the Presidency. In view of these facts the remarkable speech of the Prince Imperial on the occasion above alluded is just what might have been expected. Strong in the traditions of his father and his race, he assumes that the French people desire him, above all others, for a ruler, and that it is their inherent right to have an opportunity to say so, or make a contrary declaration through a *plebicite*. In the mean time, for the past six months his friends left no means untried to influence public sentiment in his favor. His photographs are in every household and his virtues are extolled in every quarter of France, while the BONAPARTE cause is so thoroughly advocated that a favorable result is anticipated at any time when the question is submitted to the people. It is argued that the Orleanists, like the Republicans, have lost the day, and if the Bonapartists can succeed in forming an alliance with the Republicans now in the Assembly, the appeal for a plebicite may occur very soon, with certain prospects of a favorable result. These are the indications now foreshadowed by the political horoscope of France; whether they will come to pass, time alone can tell.

DOES IT PAY.—Mr. Wm. Mitchell, late of the firm of Mitchell & Rummelsburg, of Indianapolis, took out a policy in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, of New York, for $10,000 on the 18th day of August, 1873, paying thereon $141.70, being the amount of one semi-annual premium. December 20th, 1873, he died. March 11th, 1874, the Society paid to Mrs. Mitchell, his widow, the sum of $9,858.30, the amount deducted from the face of the policy being the deferred semi-annual premium. By this wise provision made only about four months previous to his death, Mr. Mitchell leaves his wife in circumstances beyond the reach of want.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*


### Diseases of the Blood.

"The Blood is the Life." When this source is corrupted, the painful and sorrow-producing effects are visible in many shapes. The multifarious forms in which it manifests itself would form subjects upon which I might write volumes. But as all the varied forms of disease which depend upon bad blood are cured, or best treated, by such medicines as take up from this fluid and excrete from the system the noxious elements, it is not of practical importance that I should describe each. For instance, medical authors describe about fifty varieties of skin disease, but as they all require for their cure very similar treatment, it is of no practical utility to know just what name to apply to a certain form of skin disease, so you know how best to cure it. Then again I might go on and describe various kinds of scrofulous sores, fever sores, white swellings, enlarged glands, and ulcers of varying appearance; might describe how virulent poison may show itself in various forms of eruptions, ulcers, sore throat, bony tumors, etc., but as all these various appearing manifestations of bad blood are cured by a uniform means, I deem such a course unnecessary. Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the great fountain of life, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and soundness of constitution, will all return to us. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They are warranted to cure Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose Rash or Erysipelas, Ring-Worms, Pimples, Blotches, Spots, Eruptions, Pustules, Boils Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Rough Skin, Scurf, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Tumors, Old Sores or Swellings, Affections of the Skin, Throat and Bones, and Ulcers of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Lungs.

The things that are useful have come to the knowledge of men by the application of thought to them, as is well illustrated by the New Eastic Truss which at once relieves all su

# Correspondence.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1874.

The long struggle in the Senate over the question of currency expansion is settled by the passage of Mr. Merrimon's substitute, the text of which you have by telegraph. It simply provides that our greenback circulation shall be expanded to forty millions and the national bank circulation to forty millions, making the maximum circulation of the country eighty millions. This is an addition to the currency of ninety millions. Before the panic the greenback circulation was three hundred and fifty-six millions, and the bank note circulation three hundred and fifty-four millions. By the passage of this bill the greenbacks or legal tenders will be increased forty-four millions and the bank notes forty-six millions. The increased bank note circulation is to be distributed to those States which are deficient, and one-fourth of the coin paid by the government to the banks for interest on the bonds by which their circulation is secured, is to be retained by them and to be counted among the reserves with the view of accumulating coin.

The bill is regarded as an enormity by most of the dissenting Senators, and there is a feeling of sadness and depression over its passage. The debate on it has extended over four months, and the majority, when they came to understand their power, wielded it with a strong hand, and seemed entirely willing to take the responsibility. Of course the vote does not represent the political parties, but is divided between them; and Mr. Thurman taunted the Republicans with having accepted the leadership of a Democrat, Mr. Merrimon, of North Carolina, who offered the substitute, being a Democrat. He said:

"I doubt, Mr. President, whether the history of this or any other country in which free institutions have existed, ever presented such a spectacle as we behold here to-day. A great party in power in every department of this Government; and, on a question in the legislative body this great party, in disregard of the recommendations of its Chief Magistrate and its Secretary of the Treasury, and in utter contempt of its experienced committee on Finance has agreed to accept the measure at the hands of one who is not a member of its own party, who is in fact a Democrat. Sir, I can take no credit for this triumph of my Democratic friend from North Carolina. The Senator from Indiana (Morton), the Senator from Illinois (Logan), and the Senator from Michigan (Ferry), were regarded as the paper money trinity, but their glories have faded, and it was left for the pine woods of North Carolina to shape the financial destiny of this country. The bill simply means that no man of my age shall ever see a return to that currency which was contemplated by the Constitution."

Mr. Anthony, in his little speech of warning, said that in passing this bill we were going against the lessons of history, against all the teachings of experience, and against all the laws of political economy. "I can," said he, "only enter against it the protest of my vote."

Mr. Conkling concluded his ten minutes speech against the bill in these words: "Without necessity, or even sore temptation to extenuate it, such a policy spurns the experience of all epochs, tramples on reason and right, and violates the pledged faith of the nation, as expressed through Congress and every department of the Government, and by declarations in National Convention, by the political parties which chose most of us to our seats. As for me, I shall so vote that by no act of mine shall Congress falter in a double sense, or be stained by a trace of bad faith."

Of course there was much more of this; but these samples will serve to show the opportunity which this action affords for separating between old partisans and for loosening the hold of men from their party obligations. The two Senators from Ohio stood together and forgot all their old political differences. As this or some other bill is sure to pass the House there is great interest to know what will be its reception at the Presidential mansion. Mr. Morton has always had great influence over the President, but Gen. Grant's messages and public declararations are against the spirit of the bill. We shall know in due time.

The District investigation is evidentally a bad failure, so far as it was expected to show any great corruption on the part of Gov. Shepherd or any of the members of the Board of Public Works, or any mismanagement on misappropriation of money. The feeling in the community and among members of Congress is that of a reaction in favor of the Board and the great work which it has accomplished.

The Howard court-martial is about to close its labors, it having reached satisfactory results much sooner than was expected. It is not openly stated that the court will come to a conclusion entirely exonerating the General from any participation in the fraudulent transactions charged, and that it will not hold him responsible for the defalcations of his agents or officers.

The "conclusion of the whole matters in relation to the finances in the Senate" brought out a very interesting batch of papers, schemes, suggestions, &c., from the Finance Committee, which asked to be discharged from their further consideration. A large part of them related to the resumption of specie payment, which has been disposed of—"over the left." The Committee were accordingly discharged, and feel a great sense of relief.

The election news from Connecticut does not interest our people much, and that State is very much in the condition of an old time song, "Oh no; we never mention her!"

The new French Minister presented his credentials yesterday, and made a very gratifying statement of the "esteem and friendship entertained by Marshal McMahon for the American nation and its illustrious head." The President took the words as matters of course.

BUCKEYE.

## OUR NEW ENGLAND LETTER.

### Some Interesting Facts About Intoxicating Drinks.

BOSTON, April 6, 1874.

Now that the entire country from the Atlantic to the Pacific is aflame upon the subject of intemperance, I think I can gather together a few items that will be of interest to every thinking person, no matter which side of the question he upholds.

In 1870 the State Board of Health of Massachusetts addressed a circular letter to a prominent physician in each town of the Commonwealth, asking him what, in his judgment, had been the effect of the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage upon the health and lives of the people in his town, or in the region in which he practiced.

At the same time the following letter was addressed to a great number of representatives of the United States Government in every part of the world:

BOSTON, Feb. 21, 1870

"DEAR SIR:—The State Board of Health of Massachusetts, is, by law, ordered to study the influence of intoxicating drinks on the health and prosperity, etc., of our people. It desires to get information from various countries in regard to the whole subject. I would, therefore, respectfully ask:

1st. What are the chief intoxicating articles used in ——?

2d. What amount of crime is produced by them; and their effects on the health and prosperity of the people.

Under the last question we would like to have your opinion as to the relative amount of intoxication in the country where you are now residing, and that seen in the United States.

We would like also any official statistics of the amount of intoxication and of crime resulting therefrom. I remain very respectfully yours, HENRY J. BOWDITCH, M. D.

Chm'n of State Board of Health of Mass. (U. S. A.)

Of the question having reference to INTOXICATING DRINKS IN MASSACHUSETTS, one hundred and sixty-four correspondents answered. The replies summed up are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Very destructive to life and health | 48 |
| Injurious in a greater or less degree | 49 |
| Public health not affected by use in their towns | 16 |
| The people of their towns very temperate | 27 |
| Intoxicating drinks not used in their towns | 5 |
| The effect bad upon foreigners in their towns, but not upon natives | 4 |
| Useful in the decline of life | 1 |
| Its use promotes longevity | 1 |
| Indefinite replies | 13 |

Many of the letters, after answering the question, give the opinions of the writer at considerable length, and form some very interesting pages. From among the number I select a few characteristic sentences:

"I am satisfied that the free use of intoxicating drinks is a moral evil that tends strongly to injure the physical health."

"I am positive that drunkards die from consumption."

"Rarely do I meet with a very old man who has not been in the habitual use of stimulants in some form, and accustomed at the same time to active exercise."

"Intemperance in the use of intoxicating liquors, with the usual concomitants, lewdness and debauchery, are the causes of a very large share of the diseases I am called upon to treat in the State Almshouse."

"I do not think intoxicating drinks have any general influence on the health of the people in this town."

"Injurious wherever habitually used."

"Not injurious unless taken to excess."

"As regards the use of intoxicating liquors, I believe there are individuals who would enjoy better health than they now do if they would use them temperately."

"Intoxicating drinks have injured health and shortened life in proportion to their use."

"I think people who use liquor moderately here are less liable to disease than those who do not."

"The abuse of alcoholic liquors is a fruitful source of both crime and disease, but their use under certain conditions appears to me to be indispensable."

"I think persons who drink liquor do not bear up under acute attacks of disease as well as those who abstain from its use."

"Intoxicating liquors kill more than all diseases.

"I have had a large practice among the Germans for twenty years, and my observation has been that they are remarkably free from consumption and chronic diseases. I have attributed it to their free use of lager beer. I believe that the moderate use of the lighter drinks is beneficial."

"I have had many patients whose life or death was apparently determined by their previous habits, as regards the use of intoxicating drinks. I have often noticed, also, that one or more of the children of a drinking parent possessed a feeble constitution, or mental incapacity, or both, and perhaps a scrofulous tendency."

"Excluding diseases of the liver and kidneys, and delirium tremens, it seems to me that habitual drinkers enjoy as good health and are as long lived as their more temperate brethren. I do not find that spirit drinkers are more subject to inflammatory diseases. I have run over my book far enough to include the last one thousand cases, for which I have prescribed, and among them all I find but eleven cases caused by alcohol. I have not been able to see that any of the children born in the town during the treatment of these one thousand cases, have inherited any physical weakness or any disease from their parents being addicted to drink."

Of letters inquiring about INTOXICATING DRINKS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES answers were received from 49 different places, as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From Europe | 28 | places |
| " Asia | 3 | " |
| " Africa | 2 | " |
| " South America | 6 | " |
| " Canada | 1 | " |
| " West India Islands | 3 | " |
| " Islands of the Atlantic | 3 | " |
| " Sandwich Islands | 1 | " |
| " Malta | 1 | " |
| " Australia | 1 | " |
| Total | 49 | |

Turning to this correspondence, and it is a very valuable and extensive one, "you will observe that the appetite for strong drinks is one of the strongest of human instincts. It is seen in every nation, in all quarters of the globe." I am quoting the Chairman of the State Board. "Savage or civilized man," he continues, "alike purchases or makes his appropriate stimulant. Nature seems, in fact, unbounded in its liberality in this particular. For wherever on the face of the globe he may be, man finds some means for exhilaration or for soothing himself amid the trials and cares he may meet. Having been made a free agent, he is permitted to use or abuse this bounty and his own tendency to drink."

"Near the Equator, where man is constantly subjected to the direct and powerful rays of a vertical sun, and where the human body is constantly bathed in perspiration and perhaps panting with excessive heat, there seems, from the correspondence, to be less need of stimulating drinks than in countries farther removed from the Equator."

"Proceeding northward and southward from the Equator, we find regions where the grape vine grows luxuriantly, and where many kinds of light but stimulating wines are made. These wines are drunk freely by all the inhabitants. In some districts the babes drink them as they would their mother's milk. Here, intemperance, while being still quite rare, is less disgraceful than at the Tropics. Men, occasionally reel home, but they are only unduly elated. He is "jolly drunk," not crazy drunk. Rarely ever does he become malicious or cruel."

"Finally we come to the belt covered by Russia, the great Scandinavian people, the Anglo Saxon, and Celt of Great Britain, and we find them drinking deeply and of more fiery liquor, than the men of the South. Instead of simple exhilaration, the dwellers along the Baltic and the northern seas drink even to narcotism, and lie in beastly intoxication perchance in the very gutters of many a northern city."

I will give you a few extracts from the correspondence:

ITALY

From Ancona: "The Italian people are not addicted to strong drinks. The principal drink of the country is wine, which is not intoxicating except when taken in large quantities. * * * The manufacture and sale of liquors of all descriptions are perfectly free, government in no way interferes, nor is a license of any kind requisite for the sale or manufacturing of liquors. Intoxication as a general rule does not exist in this country." From Florence: "Wine is used in Italy as a beverage for quenching thirst. * * It is the habitual every day drink of the people, from a very early age. * * Intoxication is extremely rare * * and scarcely occurs except among the badly fed, badly clothed and badly sheltered, who have too often become previously debased by indulgence in other vices."

GREECE.

From Athens: "The chief intoxicating drink is wine. * * It is pure grape juice and very cheap, costing three cents a bottle. * * It may be said to be universally drank by the people. * * It is regarded as harmless in its effects, if not positively wholesome. * * A drunken man is rarely seen. * * The amount of intoxication is very small indeed."

SWITZERLAND.

From Basle: "Wine grows abundantly and costs, retail, 10 cents a pint only; a great deal of wine is consumed even by poor persons and day laborers. Beer is more of a luxury. * * There is nothing like the amount of intoxication here as in the United States."

From Berne: "The chief intoxicating drinks are wine, beer, and a species of brandy or schnapps, distilled from potatoes. * * The people of this part are not the most temperate in the world. * * The evil effects of intemperance here is visible in that class addicted to the use of schnapps. * * The wines of the country are wholesome. * * While drinking is more common, there are fewer instances of intoxication than in the United States."

GERMANY.

From Berlin: "The German intoxicating drinks are made of brandy, distilled from rye or potatoes. * * The beer used here cannot be called intoxicating."

From Bremen: "No intoxicating or alcoholic spirits are used in Bremen. Wines and beer are the favorite beverages, and are consumed in unlimited quantities. * * No evils grow out of the use of these."

From Cologne: "The chief intoxicating drinks used in this country are beer and brandy. * * Seventy-five per cent. of the number of criminals committed their crimes by the use of intoxicating drinks."

From Frankfort-on-the-Main: "The chief intoxicating drinks are wine and cider. * * * Few crimes are committed. * * * Intoxication is very rare. * * * The use of fancy mixed drinks is unknown here. There is no standing at the bar to drink."

From the same, by another correspondent: "Formerly much drunkenness here. * * * By improvements in making beer things have changed. * * * The drunkards have disappeared. * * * The people generally drink beer. As a general fact in Germany, in those parts where wine grows, and where the chief beverage is beer, there intoxication is less, and has been decreasing."

From Leipsic: "The chief intoxicating articles are beer and wine. * * * About eight per cent. of arrests are for drunkenness."

AUSTRIA.

From Vienna: The chief intoxicating drinks are beer and wine. * * * Consumption of wine is decreasing and that of beer increasing. * * * I have seen more intoxicated persons in New York in one day, than I have seen in Vienna during the year."

TURKEY.

From Constantinople: "The intoxicating drinks are rum and brandy. * * Their use is confined to the Christian population. * * Sobriety is the rule here and intemperance the exception. * * The Mahommedans by religion and habit are temperate. * * They abstain as a rule from the use of intoxicating drinks."

SPAIN.

From Cadiz: "The chief intoxicating drinks are cherry wine, burgundy and aquardiente; this last is the whiskey of Spain. * * No crime whatever is committed on account of drunkenness."

DENMARK.

From Copenhagen: "Beer is largely used here, but is not considered an intoxicating beverage. * * The consumption of brandy is increasing and intoxication decreasing. This is attributed to the people's being better fed than before."

From Elsinore: "Twenty gallons of beer annually, is consumed by each head of population. * * The beer is thin and weak. * * There is no rowdyism to be seen in the towns. * * I have witnessed a much greater amount of intoxication in towns in the United States than here."

IRELAND.

From Dublin: "The chief intoxicating drinks are whisky and porter. * * Near the whole crime of Ireland is due to drink. * * The poverty of the country is intensified by the drinking habits of the people."

ENGLAND.

From Liverpool: "Intemperance has foremost place on the death rate. * * The increase of drunkenness among women is noticed. * * The principal intoxicating liquors are gin, brandy, beer, wine and cider. * * Beer (including ales) is most largely used by all classes. * * Two thirds of all crime committed is caused by intoxication. * * There is not much difference between the amount of drunkenness here and in the United States."

SCOTLAND.

From Edinburg: "The chief intoxicating drink is whiskey. * * Drunkenness is more frequent than ever it was. * * Three-fourths of all crimes against the person are owing to this cause alone."

RUSSIA.

From Odessa: "The chief intoxicating article is whiskey. * * Wine is also drank. * * You seldom see any one drunk on wine and beer, * * but they who drink whiskey are often seen staggering about or lying in a corner."

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Azores: "Common wine is freely used. * * There is *very much* less of intoxication here than in the United States."

From Malta: "Common white and red wine is drank freely. * * The population is very temperate."

From Madeira: "The chief intoxicating drinks are wine and cane-brandy. * * The people are exemplary in the main. * * Few are seen drunk."

From Syria: "The people drink *arak*, which is distilled from wine. * * It is very intoxicating, but is used temperately. * * Dr. T. in thirty-five years says he never saw a drunken man during the larger part of the time."

From Ceylon: "Drink palm toddy and arrack, which is like whiskey. * * Intoxication about equal to that in the United States."

From Japan: "Like all Eastern nations the Japanese are exceedingly temperate. Habitual drunkenness is unknown."

From Egypt: "This being a Mohammedan country, drunkenness is almost unknown, and is confined entirely to foreign Christian residents."

From Cuba: "Cheap claret wine is made use of here; but is scarcely ever drank to cause intoxication."

From Peru: "The liquors used are all kinds of European. * * * * The Peruvians are less given to drunkenness than the people of the United States. * * * * All drink who have the means to pay for it."

From Brazil: "The chief article is rum made from sugar cane. * * * * Habitual intoxication is rare. The word 'drunkard' is a term of reproach. * * * There is a rum shop at every corner."

From Sandwich Islands: "The distillation of spirits is prohibited by law. * * * * * Gin, brandy and whisky are the principal liquors drank. * * * The consumption of liquor by the native population is trifling."

I have given perhaps more of these extracts than my room allowed, and yet I think they will be read with interest by all.

The one point that will impress itself upon every reader is the fact that where light wines are made and drank freely to the exclusion of more alcoholic liquors, there is the least amount of drunkenness. The same can be said of beer. We read of Italy, Greece, and Southern Germany, of wine and beer being used by every one, and yet "intoxication is almost unknown." As our quotation at the head of these extracts says, though these letters are from every quarter of the globe, yet we see everywhere is some sort of drink used for its exhilarating effects.

The experiment has been tried, and faithfully tried, in our country to prohibit the sale and use of intoxicating drinks, yet I doubt if any one has seen evidence of success. Under these circumstances would it not be well to discriminate between the liquors that are sold, and make an effort to change the tastes of men so that they would substitute native wine and light beer for the fiery whisky and brandy?

It seems to me that if we could cover our hills with grape vines, and produce wine as cheaply as our Italian friends do, that some of our fanatical friends would have a large field open to them; not to attempt to cry down all liquor traffic as being sinful and Satanic, but that we might hope to read as we do of other lands, 'Drunkenness here is unknown."

W. H. M.

## LETTERS FROM ENGLAND.

### London—The Pavements—A Kind Professor—The Weather—The Duke and Duchess.

(Correspondence Toledo Blade.)

LONDON, ENGLAND, March 19, 1874.

ED. BLADE:—Picturesque London, as a whole, is kept in the best order of cleanliness of any city I was ever in. The sewerage system is nearly perfect, and the streets, courts, &c., are kept in fine condition. It is impossible for any city to work more energetically in securing the most desirable pavements for its streets than London does. As soon as a pressure of objections is raised against a certain kind of pavement it has to give place to something else. Thus Regent street has alternately been provided with the improved stone pavement, and then with asphalt, so I am informed. But now "Macadam" is in use, as it is right through the splendid drives of Regent, St. James and Hyde Parks. The Asphalt pavement makes a beautifully clean way, for it is perfectly smooth and hard as adamant. In fact too much so for Cheapside, Bishopgate and many other streets where this pavement is used, where I have enquired of the availability of the asphalt pavement, they say: "This kind of pavement does very well in dry weather, for then horses can hold their feet, but when it is wet they fall down and jam themselves up."

They have a patent horse shoe that will stick on this kind of pavement, but it is too dear to be within the reach of cabmen, draymen, &c. It is a pity that the above named pavement will not answer for street pavement generally, for heavy loads can be drawn over it easily, and vehicles make but little noise in passing over it. The pavement most approved of is the "Improved Wood Pavement," (by an American company). Ludgate Hill is put down in this pavement, and it gives great satisfaction. The same is being extended in St. Paul's—Churchyard—street running round the church. It is very slow work, or has been so far, for they had to lower the street six inches, I am told, consequently many pipes had to be lowered. The old stone pavement is taken up, and the grading too, till they come to a good foundation. The gravel is then sifted and the coarse taken hence, keeping the fine for a bed for the board floor and blocks. When soft places in the street are found concrete are put down. Two closely-fitting floors of one by six inch boards, having been previously dipped in boiling tar—are placed diagonally across the street, and the same across each other, are put down.

The blocks are three inches wide by eight long, and six inches deep. Between each tier of blocks an inch strip is nailed down firmly to the floor. Loose pebbles are then scattered in the inch spaces, and wedged firmly by means of a fro-shaped iron about a foot long, the handle of which working on a clevice enables the man holding it to keep his hands out of the way of the heavy stamp with which another man strikes the iron. Boiling tar is then poured over the whole surface, when the pebbles are again pounded down. About two inches of course sand is then spread over the pavement, and allowed to remain some time to be ground into the spaces and blocks by the wheels of vehicles, &c. The ends of the blocks jut close to each other lengthwise across the street. I understand that the operatives of the above mentioned company have been brought from America, but that they are Swedes by birth.

Although this is an American Company, there is no appearance of the Yankey dash of doing business in putting down the pavement mentioned, for they seem to get on very slowly indeed. Perhaps they adopt the English style of "making haste slowly," now they are here. And it is judicious policy in doing so, for it would be establishing a very bad precedent indeed, to set the American example of lively working, when the English artizans and laborers have to work about two hours more a day, for about half the wages commanded in the first named country. I understand the appropropriation of £20,000 has been given for the improvement of St. Paul's church yard, so they can well afford to take pains and do their work well. But it seems to me there isn't money enough in London to pave all the streets of this mighty city, with the improved wood pavement. They tell me there is no danger of huffing up when the blocks swell in a wet time. But the same kind of pavement of yellow pine blocks in California would, I am sure, during the rainy season come up like a miner's courage under the influence of a good prospect.

One often misses a good thing for want of a little forethought. Thus it was on Monday night, March 16, when I inadvertently neglected the opportunity offered by Professor Tennant to attend Professor Huxley's lecture at the School of Mines.

"I looked for you," said my kind friend, Mr. Tennant.

"The fact is, Professor," said I, "this chap had made up his mind not to place in your hands a specimen of humanity so rough as himself any more, and as his tailor had disappointed him, his only alternative was to go somewhere else."

"I never estimate a man by the clothes he wears," said Mr. Tennant, kindly.

The weather is as fine as one could wish, and London gay as gay can be. All place a keen eye on the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh when they come out for a drive. Going by Buckingham palace, the other day, I noticed a very good looking lady and gentleman in a carriage, driven by a liveried footman—coachman, I guess—going to the palace. The young people looked bright and happy, so I asked who they were. "Why, that is the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh," was the answer. Now, had one been prepared to see the Duke and his lovely bride he would undoubtedly have seen something more to admire than is seen in common people; but as it was, they passed as they were perfect lady and gentleman, nothing more.

They are doing the sailor Prince honor at the theatres, and it seems that the Duke and Duchess are patrons of the same. The city authorities went to Windsor yesterday, to congratulate Her Majesty, the Queen, on the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh; also, deputations from other parts of the country, civil and ecclesiastical.

MINER.

## OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

BOSS TWEED'S TROUBLES—CREMATION—THE POLICE—DETECTIVES AND WHAT THEY DO—INFLATION—TEMPERANCE—THE GERMANS.

NEW YORK, April 8, 1874.

BOSS TWEED

Doesn't like his quarters at Blackwell's Island. It was expected by the burly Boss, and his friends, that the officials on the Island would not dare to treat the great swindler as other criminals were treated, but they were grievously mistaken. Boss was shaved, and cropped, and arrayed like Joseph in a coat of many colors, with pants to match, and he was put to just such service as he was fit to do. Consequently he has tired of it, and invokes the law to get him out. He wants to go to Ludlow-st. Jail, where a man may have as many rooms and just such living as he chooses to pay for. Judge Davis sentenced Tweed to imprisonment in the "county jail" which he corrected to "the penitentiary." The Boss's counsel insist that he had no right to make the correction, and that Ludlow-st jail is the place where he must be confined. They want the Boss in quarters where he can reorganize his court; where wine and wassail will be as of yore, where he can bring together the scattered hosts of Tammany, and be once more the dictator of New York Democracy. For after all they miss the great organizing ability he undoubtedly possesses. The Boss will get out before long, entirely. Then look out for a ring that will be a ring

CREMATION.

There has been a society organized here for the purpose of doing away with burying the dead—burning the body instead. The members pledge themselves to be burned as fast as they die, and, as if to show the world the value of the idea, one member died last Friday and was burned. The coffin, we are told was placed in an upright position inside a fire-proof receptacle, through which artificially heated air was forced in a current, carrying all the noxious gases up a chimney, and leaving after the process a small residue of snow-white ashes only. The process was completed in twenty minutes, at a cost for fuel of $2.25. The ashes were gathered and placed in an urn in the parlor of the father of the deceased. Those who are urging it say that the cost of disposing of remains is brought to a very small point; that the idea of consuming a body by fire is not so repugnant as to put it into the ground to decay; and that as cemeteries are certain to be crowded, cremation is better on sanitary grounds. The papers are all discussing it. It will doubtless come into quite general use.

THE POLICE.

To keep such order as is kept in New York requires an army of policemen, to the number of 2,500, which costs the city about $3,500,000 per annum. This includes only the regular policemen. The

DETECTIVES

are a body by themselves, who, while they are regularly appointed, get no pay from the city, but from those for whom they work. These men seem to be a necessity, but it is questionable whether they do not make more crime than they suppress or prevent. The first requisite is to know, personally, every thief in the country, their peculiarities and manner of work. We will suppose a bank has been robbed and a detective sent for. He looks at the work, notes how the thief or thieves got into the building, and how the safe was operated on, and determines in his mind exactly who did it. He recognizes his work as accurately as a shoemaker would a shoe he had made. Suppose bonds to the amount of $50,000 have been taken. The Bank offers $10,000 for the recovery. The astute gentleman knows that "Jemmy Dawson" "cracked the crib," and he knows also that the finding of Jemmy would be an impossibility. But he knows Jemmy's woman, or one of Jemmy's friends, and so in his good time he informs Jemmy's woman that the recovery of the bonds stolen from the Bank, of so-and-so is in his hands, and waits. Presently Jemmy's woman enters into negotiation with him, the bonds are returned, the Bank pays the $10,000, which the thief and detective divide, and it is all over. There are very few arrests, and convictions of big thieves, for the reason that the thief is necessary to the detective, and the detective to the thief. They have a common interest—in fact they work together. To arrest a skillful, daring and industrious burglar would be to destroy his business. Another use these men are put to is

SHADOWING

suspected people. For instance, if a bank officer or merchant suspects an employe of appropriating money, a detective is put upon his track. Wherever he goes, there will be behind him a gentlemanly man, who never loses sight of him. The number of times he goes into drinking places—the very liquor he drinks, the kind of money he pays for it, the gambling places he goes into, and the houses of ill fame he visits—all these are recorded, and so recorded that it can all be brought home to him. They never know they are being followed, for the detective is too adroit for that. The result of his observations are given every morning to his employers, who have no difficulty in coming to very accurate conclusions. If the suspected man has a salary of $5,000 per annum, and no other resources, and if he is living at the rate of $10,000, they have no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that he is stealing from them $5,000 per year. And then, just when he fancies he is all secure, he is taken to task. He of course denies the charges, but the detective, with his fatal book, catches him, and he confesses his sins. But these are not the only use they are put to. If a woman suspects her husband of unfaithfulness she resolves her doubts by the aid of these convenient persons, and *vice versa*. They are paid high salaries, and may be of some use to the community, but I doubt it. They make thieving a safe business, at all events.

INFLATION.

The proposition to inflate the currency meets with the most determined opposition in this city. The press is howling against it, and the citizens back the press. The *Herald* holds that inflation means repudiation and that if it is persisted in, it will provoke a civil war. The fact is New York, having so much of the wealth of the country, wants as little currency as possible, for the less there is the more secure her grasp upon the country. Then again the purple-nosed old gentlemen who are out of business, with a million or two, want the purchasing power of the dollars they have to be as great as possible. Their view of the case is purely selfish. They do not take into account the needs of the country. They want to continue to hold in their own hands the financial destiny of the country; to let on the steam and turn it off just when the turning on and cutting off will make them the most power. The *Herald's* talk of trouble is all bosh. There is a great of arrogant egoism in a great city, but the city of New York knows very well that while the country can get along very well without New York, New York can't get on at all without the country. The war between the East and West which the *Herald* is trying to force, would make New York a deserted city in six months. The war with the South illustrated this. The great trade—the trade that had been courted—was the Southern. A Southern merchant was made as much of as a Barbary prince, while the western merchant had no attention shown him whatever. The war broke out, and six months after the firing upon Fort Sumter nine-tenths of all the houses in the Southern trade were bankrupt. The Western trade is now the big trade, and any interruption of relations would be fatal to nine-tenths of the merchants and bankers. Whatever sections may get to warring with each other, New York and the West will not be the combatants.

TEMPERANCE

continues to be the absorbing topic in all the churches, and it has got its grip on people outside. Some thirty divisions of Sons of Temperance have been organized in this city within three weeks, and also a very large number of other secret societies having the same object in view. Cases of "swearing off" are as thick as blackberries. Say what you will about the work of the women in the West, it has had the effect of awakening the public conscience to the evils of liquor drinking, and has resulted in organization against it everywhere. For the first time in this country, an organization of Germans opposed to liquor has been made. Some sixty Germans met Friday night and agreed not only not to use stimulating liquors themselves, but to labor among their countrymen to change their practices and opinions. And they are making converts. A great many Germans have discovered that they can get on without wine or beer, and that life is endurable without it. If the new idea gets a foothold among the Germans, it will be very near to the control of the city.

PIETRO.

## NEW BOOKS.

"Phineas Redux," by Anthony Trollope, is a continuation of "Phineas Finn," as well as a sequel to the same. Take the two together, and they form the best story that Trollope has ever written. Those of our readers who remember the first volume, will recall the fact that it treats of English life of to-day. Finn is a politician, and in handling his story, Trollope gives us not only a vivid description of English Parliamentary life and elections, but also pen and ink portraits of the men who control them. Thus, his "Mr. Danberry" might as well have been written D'Israeli, and "Mr. Gresham," Gladstone. Many of the characters are old friends; here is "Chaffanbrass," who is older but fully as interesting as when we saw him in "Orley Farm." The "Duke of Omnium," "Lady Glencora," "Plantagenet Palliser" and "Lady Eustace" are also familiar names. The story may be said to be devoted to politics and love, and each part is as interesting as the other, while the whole work is charming and fascinating.

Trollope is too well-known to need any eulogy upon his style or treatment of subjects, but we think readers will find in "Phineas Redux" many pleasant bits of philosophy that will surprise and please them, coming from him. Here are a few: "Girls will accept men simply because they think it ill-natured to turn the compliment of an offer with a hearty "No."

"A woman's love can live on the recollection of the past, and cling to what is old and ugly."

"Romance and poetry are for the most part lies." (Harper & Brothers, New York.)

"The Circuit Rider," by Rev. Edward Eggleston, is what that gentleman is pleased to call "A tale of the heroic age." Originally appearing in the *Christian Union*, it had a very successful run, and is now issued in a very neat book form, and in style not unlike "The Hooser Schoolmaster," and "The End of the World" by the same author. "The Circuit Rider," like the other two books mentioned, is a tale pertaining especially to the pioneer life of Ohio, but it has enough in common with the trials, dangers and hardships of all life in a new country to make it appeal widely to those who have ever passed through an experience of that character; while those who have not will find much for pleasant investigation in the customs and usages of pioneer days. Mr. Eggleston is a pleasant, easy writer, rarely ever rising above the plane upon which his story runs. There is a love-tale very well worked, which shines like a silver thread through the book and which will not lessen its attractiveness with many of its readers. "The Circuit Rider" will doubtless have a large sale. (Orange Judd & Co., New York.

"Animal Locomotion" is a work which treats of walking, swimming and flying, and also contains a dissertation on aeronautics. It comes to us from a house which has done more than almost any other in this country to desseminate and popularize science throughout the country, and being issued at a time when our own people are greatly interested in aerial navigation, it will be doubly welcome. We believe that the day is coming when the unknown quantity in this difficult problem shall be discovered, and we do not look to the employment of any gaseous substance as an element of the prospective flying machine. The casual reader, who has a taste for mechanics, may find a most attractive study in the numerous plates with which this work is illustrated; while the historical resume which the author gives comprises accounts of all the prominent attemp's that have been made to navigate the air. The work is from the pen of J. Bell Pettigrew, M. D., of Edinburg, and is republished in America by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

The numbers of the Living Age, dated March 28th and April 4th, have the following very valuable contents: International Vanities, part III—Titles, Blackwood; John Stuart Mill's Autobiography, Quarterly Review; The Prince Printers of Italy, Macmillan; Mrs. Gaskell and her Novels, Cornhill; Disorder in Dreamland, parts I and II, Blackwood; The Accoustic Transparency and Opacity of the Atmosphere, Nature; The Caspian Sea, Chambers' Journal; Colonel Chesney's Essays, Spectator; The New Government, Economist; Conservative opportunities, Pall Mall Gazette; together with a liberal instalment of the very remarkable story, "Far from the Madding Crowd," by Thomas Hardy, and the usual quantity of choice poetry and miscellany. With fifty-two such numbers, of sixty-four large pages each, aggregating over 3,000 pages a year), the subscription price ($8) is low; or still better, for $10, any one of the American $4 magazines is sent with the Living Age for a year. (Little & Gay, Boston, publishers.)

☞ The Pittsburg *Commercial* publishes the following statement showing the revenues derived by the government from distilled spirits during the past eleven years:

| Years. | Receipts. |
|---|---|
| 1863 | $18,176,360 50 |
| 1864 | 80,020,140 54 |
| 1865 | 18,731,422 45 |
| 1866 | 33,258,171 82 |
| 1867 | 33,042,251 72 |
| 1868 | 18,655,630 90 |
| 1869 | 45,071,230 86 |
| 1870 | 55,600,494 15 |
| 1871 | 46,281,848 10 |
| 1872 | 42,475,516 38 |
| 1873 | 52,096,505 02 |

making a grand total of $338,234,101.44.

The kidneys and liver are the organs nature has especially designed to carry out the wastes of the system. They are the scavengers, the blood cleansing organs of the body, and acting under the health-giving influence of Hamilton's Buchu and Dandelion remove the causes of disease and thus effect cures. This is the best Buchu in the market, and attends strictly to business. Ask for it at your drug store.

L. W. HAMILTON & CO., Stock Brokers, 48 Broad st., N. Y., have published a very interesting book entitled "How Fortunes are made in Wall Street," which they will mail free to any address. All interested in stock speculations should call or send for a copy.

YOUTH AND MEN—Suffering from Bad Habit and Effects, Nervous Debility, etc., send 10 cents for Best Book. Nine Illustrations. Dr. E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

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A GENTLEMAN, in good circumstances, would like to make the acquaintance of a respectable young lady who is not under 20 or over 28 years of age, with a view to matrimony. Address,

## SHERWOOD ON FINANCE.

**Extracts from the Speech of Gen. Sherwood in Congress, March 31st, on the Currency Question.**

My constituents need more banking facilities and more money, and my convictions are they ought to have both.

First, let me say, I regard the obligation of the Government to redeem the greenback as binding, and I will vote for no measure to either depreciate the value of the greenback or impair the Government credit.

Congress, in 1868, after the hue and cry of the Western Democrats for repudiation had somewhat subsided, passed an act to strengthen the public credit. This act binds the Government to redeem the greenbacks at the earliest practicable moment.

At present specie resumption is not practicable. It is not even possible. The people, who own the greenbacks, and who are the sole judges of the question of practicability, do not demand it now. The greenback is more popular than ever before, and it holds its value unimpaired amid all the clamors of all its detractors.

Upon all questions affecting the value of money legislation should be conservative. All legislation which disturbs existing values is immoral.

Resumption means contraction, with an inevitable depression of all values. This, at a time of general depression, would be scarcely less than criminal. It would bankrupt one-half the business men of the West, and work outrageous injustice to the entire debtor class of the country. I represent that debtor class. Any legislation in the line of contraction appreciates the value of the dollars we have agreed to pay, and decreases our chances of earning them. Scarce money and high interest will ruin us. We want cheap interest and easy credits. This stimulates industry, improves the opportunities of those who labor, and hardens our business muscle.

I represent a people whose wealth is to be realized, not by loaning acquired capital, but by developing our resources; a large agricultural constituency that has not yet reached its maximum development, and a commercial city (Toledo) of wonderful activity. We have all the elements of wealth. We want low taxes and cheap credits.

The Government can carry our obligations for 5 and 6 per cent. We cannot assume our share of these obligations at less than 10 or 12 per cent. Our policy, therefore, is to let the Government carry our obligations until we become stronger, and give us the benefit of 4 and 5 per cent. profit. We have tried to pay our debt too rapidly. The people in all sections need rest.

LIMITED FREE BANKING RECOMMENDED.

In providing for increased circulation to accommodate the West and South, I am willing to vote for a clause in this bill fixing a maximum for National Bank circulation, and also to limit said increase to sections lacking their quota of circulation.

The Representatives of the West, I am confident, would consent to make some Eastern State—New York, for instance—the standard for National Bank circulation. If free banking is limited to sections having less than the New York standard, Eastern capital seeking profitable investment will be largely drawn to the West and South, and invested in banks. I am therefore under conviction that such a measure would afford as prompt and satisfactory relief to the West and South as unlimited free banking. The East being abundantly supplied with banks, capital, and currency, fears an era of unwholesome speculation from unlimited free banking. For one, I am willing to concede something to this conviction, and will, if opportunity is offered, vote to place such restriction in the bill now under consideration. But with those Representatives who advocate contraction and specie payments as a solution of our ills I take direct issue.

THE INJUSTICE OF CONTRACTION ILLUSTRATED.

Let me illustrate the injustice of contraction:

In May, 1869, I borrow of a moneylender in Hartford, Conn., one thousand greenback dollars, payable in five years, at 10 per cent. interest. This so-called $1,000 was worth the day it was borrowed $689 in gold. Specie payments are resumed, and in May, 1874, when my note is due, the value of the dollars I borrowed have increased 45 per cent., and beside paying my 10 per cent. interest in gold or its equivalent, I am also compelled to pay the Connecticut money-lender $311, in gold, for which I have received no value whatever. Do I pay this money justly, or am I cheated by a trick in legislation? Or say that a greenback dollar is worth 90 cents in gold to-day, and I borrow 1,000 of these dollars, receiving nine hundred gold dollars in value, payable in one year, at 10 per cent. In the meantime specie payments are resumed, and next April, when my note is due, I am compelled to pay $1,100 in gold value for the use of nine hundred dollars one year. I am thus swindled out of one hundred, principal, and $100 interest That is, I have paid $290 for the use of $900 one year, or over 22 per cent.

These cases illustrate the injustice the contractionists would perpetrate upon the entire debtor class of the country. There is no system of business morals or political economy that can successfully defend such a policy. It will not answer now to argue in justification that the credit class was robbed by the legal tender act when the law was passed. That was a law of necessity, and only defended as a war measure. There is no code of ethics by which the borrower of a gold dollar discharges his moral obligations by paying in a greenback worth 50 cents. The credit class was robbed in 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, through the necessities of the war, but what can be the pretense to rob the debtor class in 1874, 1875 and 1876?

Nearly every city, town and corporation in Ohio have contracted debts and negotiated bonds upon a depreciated currency. To elevate the standard of value now is to largely increase these obligations.

Measured by its effects, elevating a depreciated currency is more immoral than depreciating it, because the loss in the first instance falls upon those ready to bear it, while in the latter case it strikes the struggling classes, and by paralyzing trade and manufacture, causes suffering to the laboring poor. The rights of both classes, debtor and creditor, are sacred; and Congress has no moral right to increase the obligations of one or impair the obligations of the other.

OUR MONETARY SYSTEM DISCUSSED.

Much is said and read here by those who desire a contraction of the currency about our gross violation of the laws of political economy. Let us examine this matter with due reference.

The Government of the United States has undertaken the critical duty of supplying the moneyed necessities of the people. It has, by imposing excessive taxes upon State Banks, driven them out of existence, and to-day the money supply of this country is a monopoly.

For the past five years we have been increasing and extending the business of the country with marvelous rapidity; at the same time we have been withdrawing our money supply. This precipitated a panic, with immense loss of property, and general paralyzation of trade.

Now, what is the remedy? I believe it lies in supplying the element, the lack of which produced the panic. Others argue that a continuance of the cause which produced the panic will work its cure.

Here we join issue. Bleeding is not prescribed by physicians for debility in the patient caused by the loss of blood. The money circulation of the country is like the blood circulation of the individual. In order to promote a wholesome life and a healthful activity, it must not only be sufficient in quality and quantity, but it must permeate the remotest extremities of being.

THE FUNCTIONS OF MONEY.

What is this vital element called money, and what are its functions? Money is but a generalized agent for the exchange of values. Its potential requisities are: First, absolute solvency; second, universal recognition of its value. Our present currency is solvent. It has the complete confidence of the entire business world; but it is not equitably diffused, nor is it sufficient in volume to perform all its functions.

INEQUALITIES OF OUR SYSTEM.

Look at our condition in the West. Ohio is not the worst sufferer, and yet the lack of currency there, is most seriously felt. We have credit, capital, magnificent agricultural resources, immense mineral deposits of coal and iron, central location, with markets in every direction, yet we have no adequate banking facilities. Our State Banks are taxed out of existence. The General Government declines to aid us, and we are in the grasp of a money monopoly.

I have now letters from parties in Toledo, a city that is in need of more banks asking me to secure them currency for a National Bank. The Government bonds are ready to deposit. These bonds are worth more than their face value in gold in all the markets of this country and Europe, and yet this currency cannot be supplied even at the rate of 90 per cent. I applied to the Comptroller of Currency to secure some currency from National Banks that have wound up; but this currency cannot be had. It is in the hands of New York brokers and is offered at 5 per cent. premium.

Now suppose my Toledo friends having read the able arguments delivered here upon the evils of our present system desire to bank on a gold basis. They therefore sell their bonds for gold and attempt to bank under the State laws of Ohio. Here comes your 10 per cent. tax and drives them out of the field. My constituents are, therefore, practically prohibited from banking under either State or national laws; their only privilege is to borrow money of eastern money lenders, at exorbitant rates of interest, which they are now doing. They are compelled to contribute a large share of the profits of their business to eastern capitalists.

There is no defense for such system as this. It is an outrageous oppression. The Eastern States have an excess of circulation of National Bank currency of over $80,000,000. Ohio has a deficiency of $1,509,456, and Illinois a deficiency of $6,331,221; Massachusetts alone has an excess of $40,000,000; and even the little State of Rhode Island has an excess of $10,635,693. The City of Providence, Rhode Island, has a National Bank circulation of $9,485,710; while the City of Toledo, Ohio, a city with an immense jobbing trade, and a commercial mart, has but $1,337,400. Hartford, Conn., a finished town, of 37,180 inhabitants, owns $4,437,700 of National Bank circulation; while Milwaukee, the metropolis of Wisconsin, with over 71,000 population, has only $611,500. The little town of Fall River, Massachusetts, has nearly $2,000,000 of this circulation, while Lawrence, Kansas, has but $151,500.

Take two States, Ohio and Connecticut. Ohio is only authorized to issue $39,818,983 of this currency, Connecticut issues $33,047,632; and yet Ohio has three times the property and five times the population of Connecticut. I submit a comparison, as shown by the census of 1870:

| | Connecticut. | Ohio. |
|---|---|---|
| Population | 537,454 | 2,665,260 |
| Engaged in agriculture | 43,663 | 397,021 |
| in trade and transportation | 24,729 | 78,547 |
| Mechanical and min'g | 86,344 | 197,010 |
| Professional and personal | 38,704 | 163,308 |
| Valuation of property | $747,631,524 | $2,225,430,300 |
| Taxation | 6,601,843 | 24,526,548 |

The six New England States, with a population of 3,487,924 with a property valuation of $4 009 875 247, have a circulation of $110,489,966, while the 23 Western and Southern States, with a population of 26 217 341, with a property valuation of $12,770,112,683, have a circulation of only $111,409,156.

The Representatives of Western constituencies who advocate the equitable rights of their section are denounced as repudiators, or as too ignorant to comprehend the complex science of finance.

ELEMENTS TO BE CONSIDERED IN FIXING THE VOLUME OF CURRENCY.

The demands of currency are regulated, first, by the character and amount of business transactions, secondly, by the average earnings *per capita* of the producing classes: thirdly, by the solidity or density of population.

To the first proposition, it can be pleaded that the people of this country in proportion to population, average more general employment than those of either France, Germany, or England. We have fewer paupers, fewer criminals, fewer non-producers, and no large standing armies. The average earnings *per capita* are more than double those of either England, France, or the German Empire. In density of population, we have an average of but 272 persons to the square mile, while England has about 5,000, the German Empire over 4,000, and France over 3,000. It is evident, that sparsely settled regions, and sections remote from banks, need more currency *per capita* than regions densely populated. This is a self-evident proposition.

The statement that our currency is excessive as compared with other leading nations, is found to be erroneous.

The following table, showing the total currency volume in England, Germany, France and the United States, throws a flood of light upon this statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total currency volume of the United States | $ 869,000,000 |
| Less gold and paper reserved | 200,000,000 |
| Total actual circulation | 669,000,000 |
| Circulation per capita | 16 72 |
| Total currency volume of England | 881,943,000 |
| Less reserve | 112 280,000 |
| Total actual circulation | 769,684,000 |
| Circulation per capita | 24 28 |
| Total currency volume of Germany | 1,200,000,000 |
| Less reserve | 200,000,000 |
| Total actual circulation | 1,000,000,000 |
| Circulation per capita | 26 80 |
| Total currency volume of France | 1,650,000,000 |
| Less gold and silver reserve in bank | 540,000,000 |
| Total actual circulation | 1,250,000,000 |
| Circulation per capita | 34 72 |

It is seen that our currency is eight dollars *per capita* less than England, ten dollars less than Germany, and eighteen dollars less than France.

WHAT PAPER MONEY HAS DONE.

The past ten years, during which we have violated so much political economy, has been the most prosperous decade in our brief century of history. In these ten years—nearly one-half of which were desolate with the havoc of civil war—the aggregate wealth of the country has almost doubled.

By the Federal census of 1860 we were worth in round numbers a trifle over $16,000,000,000; in 1870 we were worth over $30,000,000,000. In the decade our capital trade increased over 60 per cent., our manufacturing capital over 100 per cent., and the value of manufactured articles over 140 per cent. All this, notwithstanding the immense destruction of property by civil war, valued at $8,000,000,000, slave property valued at $12 000,000, the killing and maiming of 1,000,000 men, the payment for an average period of three years of over 1,000,000 men—not to produce wealth, but to destroy it—the payment of immense bounties and pensions, paying the interest on our bonded debt, paying over $350,000,000 of the principal, and sustaining taxation as no new nation was ever taxed before. The result is as marvelous as it is magnificent.

What is the secret of this, the grandest contribution thus far in the history of civilization to that great science of political economy? The secret is this: We are a nation of immense resources. The Government has extended to all her children her generous credit. With this credit, the genius, the wonderful activity and the invincible energy of the American people have had full swing. With this credit, we have dug coal, smelted iron ores, fashioned the metals, fabricated the machines, built towns and cities and gemmed the land with thriving and busy industries. With this credit, we have corduroyed the land with railroads, made populous States of prairies and forests, and empires of States. This progress has been healthful; this development has been substantial; this wealth is tangible. It has been an era of universal prosperity. And yet we have not had, except in the Pacific States, a dollar of gold, the so-called currency of the world, in circulation. The greenback, now so fiercely denounced upon this floor and elsewhere, was our only currency.

How could we grow so in defiance of all the theories of all the Englishmen who have incubated so laboriously so many political economies? How dare we prosper so in the face of the great fact that gold, the only measure of value, had left the young Republic like a coward, and hid its face for an entire decade among the monarchies?

All the political economists say that paper currency always depreciates in value, and yet our currency is worth more to-day in the midst of a panic than ever before. All the political economists say that a paper currency once issued, the tendency to inflation cannot be restrained; and yet since 1865 we have reduced the volume of our currency of over 400,000,000.

ENGLAND'S SYSTEM DISCUSSED.

The English system of finance is held up here by the contractionists as a model. And yet England had panics in 1784, in 1793, in 1810, in 1819, in 1825, in 1837, in 1847, in 1857, in 1862 and in 1866. Still, it is no fair criterion to compare this nation with England. England is a credit nation; we are a debtor nation. The wealth of England is realized; ours is hidden in soil and mine, and is to be developed. England has been full of gold for two centuries, and is constantly augmenting her supply from Australia, South America and the United States; we are constantly parting with our already meager supply to pay our debts.

Until recently England made iron for half the world, and for nearly a century she enjoyed almost a monopoly in manufacture. During all the period of her war with France, from 1787 to 1815, England preserved the mastery of the seas, and during all that time she supplied the continent of Europe with her manufactured articles. We must not forget that about this time science and engineering were just coming to the front, with the steam-engine, the spinning-jenny, and the power-loom. These inventions, so successfully applied, gave England a mastery over all the nations of the Continent, that defied both fate and fortune. She had within her reach the raw cotton of America, the flax of Russia, the sugar and coffee of the West Indies, and the rich commerce of the exhaustless East. She had her American, her African, her Australian, her Asiatic empires, all contributing to her wealth—all pouring gold and treasures into her lap.

Mark the contrast between England in 1819 and our own country now. During the last decade our gold supply has been rapidly depreciating. During the decade from 1863 to 1872 we have exported $686,752,273 in gold and silver, and imported but $160,709,492. With 750,000,000 of paper money and about 140,000,000 of gold in the country, the proposition to resume in times of general confidence would be impolitic. To attempt it in time of a panic, is criminal folly.

The wise men of the East who are for specie payment now or nothing, claim that a demand for gold here will draw gold from other nations, and that, if necessary, we can realize gold from the sale of Government bonds. Two bills have been introduced in the Senate, proposing that the Government borrow gold in the markets of the world to redeem our greenbacks. The advocates of this remarkable scheme are reminded by Senator Boutwell that it is entirely impracticable. I quote from the late speech of that Senator:

"When the negotiations were going on in London for the sale of the largest amount of United States bonds that has ever been sold there at one time, it was foreseen by the Bank of England that a quantity of coin would accumulate as the proceeds of the bonds to the credit of the United States. As a matter of fact there was an accumulation of about $21,000,000. The Bank of England foreseeing that there would be an accumulation of coin to the credit of the United States, which might be taken away bodily in specie, gave notice to the officers of the Treasury Department of the United States that the power of that institution would be arrayed against the whole proceedings unless we gave a pledge that the coin should not be removed, and that we would reinvest it in the bonds of the United States as they were offered in the markets of London. We are compelled to do it. * * * * There are in the nine great Banks of Europe only $600,000,000 in specie. That specie is held as a reserve with reference to their local business and with reference to the great transactions that take place between the countries of the continent of Europe and Great Britain. I may say, without disparaging the authors of these propositions, that it is as less for Congress to waste time upon legislation looking in that direction.

"There is another fact, known to all. We recovered at Geneva an award against Great Britain of $15,500,000. When this claim was maturing the banking and commercial classes of Great Britain induced the Government to interpose, and by diplomatic arrangements through the State department here, operating upon the Treasury Department, secured the transfer of securities, and thus avoided the transfer of coin. In the presence of these facts, is it to be assumed for a moment that we can go into the markets of the world and purchase coin with which we can redeem one, two, or four million outstanding legal tender notes?"

The objections so clearly and forcibly presented by the late Secretary of the Treasury are insurmountable. The proposition is not worthy of serious consideration.

☞ The citizens of Waterville, Providence and Grand Rapids are agitating the question of extending the Toledo & Maumee narrow gauge Road to the head of the Rapids, a distance of eighteen miles above Maumee City.

## Popular Science.

**Singular Properties of Sound.**

The Scientific American gives an interesting resume of Prof. Tyndall's researches into the performance of various kinds of signals used on rocky coasts to warn vessels, when the fog prevails. "The sound producing apparatus consisted in two large brass trumpets, 11 feet long and blown by an air pressure of 18 pounds, two locomotive whistles, and an 18 pounder gun fired with a three pound charge of pounder. Professor Tyndall embarked aboard a small steamer, which, under his direction, was moved from point to point from the locality of the sounding instruments, South Foreland Cliff, near Dover. The observations were carried on over several days, with varying results, some of which the investigator found himself at a loss to explain. Thus on one day the distance at which the sound could be heard was 5½ miles; on the next day 10 miles. The former day the wind was in the direction of the sound; on the latter, the wind was opposed. Again, on another occasion it was noted that the sounds were not impaired during the continuance of rain; though the state of the atmosphere, according to expressed opinions, should have deadened them. A clear atmosphere has been extolled as the best for sound; but the noise of the horns, says Professor Tyndall, was heard 12¾ miles dead to windward of the cliff and while the latter was obscured by a thick haze. It was a curious and incomprehensible fact that, under these conditions, the sound ranged at least twice as far as it had done on days when neither haze nor wind was there to interfere with it. To add to the perplexity of the investigator, subsequently to the observation of the above phenomena, on a perfectly bright, clear day, with smooth sea and no wind, not a vestige of sound of either horn, whistle, or gun could be detected at a distance of two miles. He says he stood 'amazed and confounded,' for he saw no palpable clue to the solution of the problem. It was a case where one's senses are of no use, where they and all the philosophical instruments in the world cannot be of the least assistance. How, then, is it to be answered?" After much thought, the Professor hit upon the idea that possibly the sound might be obstructed merely by spaces of varying moisture in the air, just as light is quenched in a snowball. "A snowball is not optically continous ice, but an aggregate of grains of ice; and the light which falls upon the snow, being reflected at the limiting surfaces of the snow granules, fails to penetrate the snow to any depth. Thus by the mixture of air and ice—two transparent substances—we produce a substance nearly as impervious to light as a really opaque one. And this is equally true of foam, clouds and all transparent substances in powder." Thus reasoning, Prof. Tyndal "became conscious of the exceeding power of the sun beating against his back and heating near objects. Here was a clue, and the rapidity with which he followed it is well shown in the short, terse sentences which sum up a complete explanation of the mystery. 'Beams of equal power,' says the Professor, 'were falling on the sea, and must have produced copious evaporation. That the vapor generated should so rise and mingle with the air as to form an absolutely homogeneous mixture, I considered in the highest degree improbable. It would be sure, I thought, to streak and mottle the atmosphere with spaces in which the air would be in different degrees saturated, or, it might be, displayed by the vapor. At the limiting surfaces of these spaces, though visible, we should have the conditions necessary to the production of partial echoes and the consequent waste of sound.' Following up this mental conclusion with experimental test, it was found fully verified. A cloud coming before the sun checked the production of vapor, so that sounds, before inaudible at three miles distance, became clearly heard. Again, as the sun went down, the signals became louder and further recognized to such an extent, it is stated, that at 6 P. M. the sound had risen to more than forty-fold the intensity which it possessed at 2 in the afternoon."

**A Bureau of Science.**

The London *Times* is discussing the subject of the appointment of a Minister of Science, in English, an idea which is becoming popular among English scientists. In the course of the discussion, Colonel Strange published a communication advocating the appointment, in which the propriety of such an appointment is ably supported. In this letter he says: "I, and many who think with me, maintain that scientific research must be made a national business; that the point at which science, in most of its leading branches, has now arrived and the problems presented for solution are such as to need for their adequate treatment, permanent well-equipped establishments with competent staffs worked continuously and systematically. Lord Derby truly describes it as a case in which what is 'everybody's business is nobody's business.' We must make it somebody's business. We must make it the State's business. We have tried individual enterprise, which so many hold to be all-sufficient. There is more individual enterprises in England than in any country in the world, and yet we are being rapidly outstripped by nations who, though they encourage private exertion, are wise enough not, to rely on it, but to establish a system free from the caprice, the incompleteness, the liability to interruption and cessation incident to all individual labor in whatever field. The first essential to any system is a head. No domestic household, no manufactory, no ship, no army or navy, no public or private establishment of any kind, and these are all systems, can hold its own for a day without a head. But at the present hour there is no head to the science of England. The proposed remedy for this deficiency will have been anticipated as obviously a Minister of State, who shall be responsible to the nation, through Parliament, for everything connected with the scientific business of the country. Granted that there must be a Minister of Science—and I am happy to say that those who have given most attention to the question now admit that there must—then the whole of the institutions I have named, besides some others now in existence, and many others that must before long be founded, would be placed under him. This would secure the great object of harmony and unity of parts, of provision for modification and extension, and of definite responsibility to the nation, through Parliament, none of which objects are obtainable or seem even dreamt of at present. We do not know whether the proposal made above will ever be brought forward in this country; but the fact of the English discussion of the subject is worth recording.

"Anna, dear, if I should attempt to spell Cupid, why could I not get beyond the first syllable?" Anna gave it up, whereupon William said, "Because I came to e-u, of course, and I cannot go any further."

We are informed that the Signal Corps Station on Pike's Peak is 14,216 feet above sea-level instead of 11,000, as here before stated.

At what hour did the devil make his appearance in the Garden of Eden? Some time in the night. He certainly came after Eve.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

**Van Wert County.**

VAN WERT.

EDITOR BLADE:—A little child, about two and a half years old, the son of Levi Fruchy, who resides on the creek, about four miles north of this place, met with a terrible accident, which resulted in his death, on Friday last. The family were boiling sugar water, and had just taken a large kettle of boiling syrup from the fire to cool, when the child, who was playing near it, in some way stumbled and fell into it head first. He was taken out immediately, but only lived a few hours, his flesh having been literally cooked. An older brother, who was near, was also badly scalded by the syrup being splashed upon him. L.

April 6, 1874.

**Weston.**

EDITOR BLADE.—Weston sends greeting to the friends of temperance; the result of Monday's election was a clear victory, giving the Temperance party five out of six in the Council.

The opposition worked faithfully from dawn till evening, but the counting out was not as they desired. To-day all is quiet.

April 7, 1874. SCINTILLA.

**Elmore.**

EDITOR BLADE:—The ladies, Wednesday, fifteen in number, started from the Church about 2 o'clock, and proceeded directly to J. Mudnow's saloon, on Railroad street, but the door was locked. After a season of prayer and singing "Nearer my God to Thee," they proceeded to Mrs. Sullivans, who admitted them, and treated them politely; she said she would quit the traffic if her husband was willing. The ladies then proceeded on their mission. They then stopped in front of L. Geigels, on Rice street. Geigle locked his door and fled. While the ladies were engaged in their religious exercises, Geigel emerged through an upper window, on a porch, making great flourishes with his cane, using insolent and indecent language to the ladies, who kept on with their service. Quite an excitement was manifested at this time on the street, some indulging in jeers and laughter. The ladies visited three more saloons on the same street, all of which were locked, the proprietors retreating to the rear of their saloons. After singing and praying in front of each place, the ladies then proceeded to George Isiebes, at the corner of Toledo st., who admitted and treated them very civilly. Good order was preserved while the ladies were engaged in religious exercises. They then proceeded to the Church to deliberate on their future work. CITIZEN.

April 8, 1874.

**Wauseon.**

On last Friday our corporation held two caucuses, Republican and Temperance, for corporation officers. The Republican caucus nominated a ticket with two Democrats for Councilmen; balance Republican, headed with W. C. Kelly for Mayor; the Temperance ticket with M. Handy, Democrat, for Mayor, and the balance of the ticket Republicans Yesterday morning a warm contest commenced at the polls and was kept up all day, with a deep interest on both sides, and although our village had never cast to exceed 262 votes at any previous election, yesterday we polled 350 votes. Upon canvassing the votes, Handy was declared elected by one majority, and the balance of the Temperance ticket by majorities ranging from 10 to 25. The "Womens' Temperance Leage" is doing a good work here, yet the above figures show that there is yet room for work in the interest of the temperance cause. They show a determination not to falter in the cause in which they have enlisted, and trust to God to direct and strengthen them in doing their duty. X. X.

April 7, 1874.

**Napoleon.**

EDITOR BLADE:—The conflict is over. The issue was, "Shall the liquor laws be enforced or not?" Party had just sufficient power to head the two tickets. The Prohibitionists elected the entire corporation ticket, in majorities ranging from two to eighty-five. The township went Democratic, as usual. The two who were elected School Directors ran upon a ticket which could hardly be called a temperance ticket. In fact, at the school election whisky came out first best. W. L. Heller and Fred. Thuk are the happy men. Mr. Heller has been a member of the Board for six years past, and was supposed to be a temperance man. Mr. Thuk is a German, and was put forward by the Germans as their representative man. He ran on the whisky ticket for corporation treasurer. Of course, a person who is not qualified to keep the accounts of a little village like this (although his honesty has never been called in question) is abundantly qualified to act as an educational adviser. This is on the popular theory that men who are fit for nothing else are good timber for the manufacture of school directors. Mr. H. and Mr. T. ran on the same ticket. It was a "good Lord, good devil" sort of compromise, for a personal end.

The W. W. W. excitement seems to be on the increase. The women "propose to fight it out on this line" if it takes all the time there is left. They held a mass meeting last night at the Court House. Speeches were made (short ones) by S. M. Hague, Dr. Shoemaker, J. D. Norton and Judge Beckham. Many of our so-called temperance men were not present. It is supposed to affect their business somewhat. At one place where the women went, the saloonist was inclined to be insulting. He had a chance to give bonds before night, with the certainty that the evidence in the case could not be impeached. S. Trowbridge has bought the residences of Samuel Sidlenzer and D. B. Alnger, and is now moving off the houses preparatory to building on the two lots, which he has thrown into one. MODOC.

April 9th, 1874

**Official Vote for Justices.**

The following is an abstract of votes for Justices of the Peace in the County of Lucas, outside of Toledo, at the election held in the several townships on Monday last, taken from the record of the Clerk of the Common Pleas Court:

MAUMEE CITY.—1st Ward, Norton, 96; 2d Ward, Norton, 96.

WAYNESFIELD.—Norton, 26.

MONCLOVA.—Coder, 140; Roberts, 92; Holloway, 65.

PROVIDENCE.—Heller, 83; Ryan, 96.

SPENCER.—Brown, 59.

SWANTON.—Packer, 54.

SYLVANIA.—Clark, 178; Thompson, 182.

WASHINGTON.—Lewis, 189; Blanchard, 84.

WATERVILLE.—Wales, 80; Butler, 52; Foster, 6; Disher, 2.

WHITEHOUSE.—Wales, 110; Butler, 10; Foster, 3; Disher, 18.

The official vote for Justices of the Peace within the City of Toledo was given in the BLADE of yesterday.


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**LEGAL NOTICE.**

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER and the heirs, devisees and legal representatives of Abraham Shoemaker, whose names and places of residence are unknown, will take notice that on the 27th day of March, 1874, John W. Fuller filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas county, Ohio, against them, alleging that he is owner and in possession of the east one half of the northwest quarter of section 35, town 9, range 5, Spencer Township, Lucas county, Ohio, and praying that his title thereto against defendants, and that said defendants be barred from any interest therein. Defendants are required to answer said petition on or before the 4th day of May, 1874.

JOHN W. FULLER, By Bissell & Gorrill, his Attorneys.

**NOTICE.**

The heirs devisees and legal representatives of Jesse Hawley, whose names and places of residence are unknown, and William Job, will take notice that on the 27th day of March, 1874, Frederick Domrose filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Lucas county, Ohio, against them, alleging that he is owner of south 30 acres of west half of northwest quarter section 17, town 2, U. S. R., Lucas county, Ohio, and in possession thereof, and that defendants, who appear to have some interest of record therein, but in fact, have no interest, and praying that they may be barred therefrom, and that his title may be quieted to said land. Defendants are required to answer on or before May 30th, 1874.

BISSELL & GORRILL, Att'ys for FREDERICK DOMMROSE.


TO HORSEMEN!

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MANSFIELD GOLDDUST is a Blood Bay with black points, and was foaled in May, 1868. He stands 16 hands high, is well Muscled, very Stylish and Symmetrical in form with fine trotting action. He took the FIRST PREMIUM at two years old, over all others in Kentucky. Took the First Premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1872, over 18 Stallions of all ages, and has taken the First Premium wherever exhibited since he was two years old, being SIX FIRST PREMIUMS IN ALL.

PEDIGREE.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST was sired by L. L. Dorsey's Golddust, he by Vermont Morgan, he by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodbury Morgan and he by the original, or Justin Morgan, he by True Briton, he by Mortan's Traveler, (imported), he by the celebrated English Eclipse, he by King Herod, he by blank, he by Old Cade. King Herod was by Tartar, his dam Cyprus, by Blaze, by Flying Childers. Vermont Morgan's dam was the Chase Mare, sister to Hill's Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan. Barnard's Morgan's dam was Old Bonaparte, he by Buiruh, he by Justin Morgan. Golddust's dam was by the imported Arabian horse Zileadie.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST'S dam was by the thoroughbred horse, Red Tiger, he by Sir Clinton, he by Sir Charles, he by Sir Archie. Red Tiger's dam was a thorough bred mare by Old Grey Eagle.

Of the colts of Golddust's get, Rolla has trotted under saddle in 2:22; in harness in 2:27. Rossa in harness, at 5 years old, in 2:35. Zileadie won second money in 5 year old stakes at Buffalo, in 1872, in 2:27; and Fluty won the 4 year old stakes at the same time and place in 2:32. Lucille Golddust has a record of 2:26, whilst Robby Golddust won the 5 year old stakes at Chicago, in 1871, over all others, and the 4 year old Zileadie distanced the field at the same time and place, and winning at Kalamazoo, Michigan, the same fall. These are a few of the many fast colts sired by Dorsey's Golddust.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST will commend himself to all who desire first-class Road Stock. He is well worth the attention of Farmers and others interested in Good Stock.

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Are now paying the highest market prices, in cash, for Hides, Pelts, Wool Tallow, Furs, &c.

☞ Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made. Neat Hide Rope and Plastering Hair for sale.


## GOSSIP.

A jovial party of five Indian skeletons sitting in one grave round a succotash kettle has been disinterred at Niantic, Conn.

After all, the best crusaders are the ones that make home happy.—*Rochester, N. Y., Democrat.*

A young man, 18 years old, hung himself in Green Bay the other day rather than go into a store and ask for a fine comb.

According to a writer in the London Times the fifteen English marine insurance companies lost $3,940,000 in 1873, not one realizing a profit.

A jury in San Diego, Cal., the other day, brought in a verdict of not guilty, with a request to the defendant to restore the sheep.

The needy settlers of northwestern Iowa use for fuel hard twisted prairie grass, and this substitute for wood and coal is found to do very well.

The facility with which a man with a bucket of paint in each hand makes his way through the crowd, is enviable.

It is so difficult to fix the geography of the spring bonnet that many ladies inadvertently wear it wrong side before and up side down.

Careful estimates have established, beyond all peradventure, that a good plump *cadaver*—one weighing, say, two hundred pounds—can be "cremated" for $2, or at the rate of $1 a hundred.

The female Deputy Recorder of McLean county, Ill., has been acquitted of the charge of being a defaulter, so that the first case of a female official defaulting is yet to be found.

"Dear mother, may I go out to vote?"
"Oh yes, my dear Sophrony;
Put on your hat and redingote,
And vote for Jim Mahoney!"

An Ohio man who at first opposed the woman's movement, now acknowledges that the closure of the saloons was a good thing. Instead of selling his vote for whiskey, he got $2.50 for it, and has been able to buy a dog.

During one of those premature thunder storms in Canada recently, a lady's corset was struck by lightning, and the lady wasn't injured in the least. The corset was hanging to a clothes-line at the time.

An Oswego paper describes a fire by saying that "the red flames danced in the heavens and flung their fiery arms about like a black funeral pall, until Sam Jones got on the roof and doused them out with a pail of water."

The bootblacks of London are 400 in number. They are well organized, and so successful that they seldom remain very long in the brigade. Promotion is certain, and often very rapid. The total earnings of these bootblacks exceeds $60,000 a year. They last year contributed $5,000 to build a "Boot Blacks' Home." Many of them contribute largely to help their parents or sisters, and almost all have money in the savings banks. In short, a member of the London bootblack brigade has about as good a start in life as a boy needs, for their education is carefully attended to.


AGENTS WANTED.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Add's GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

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WANTED AGENTS to sell the life of *Charles Sumner*, by Rev Elias Nason,—*full, complete* and *authentic*,—a fine opportunity for wide-awake canvassers. B. B. RUSSELL, PUBLISHER, BOSTON.

$100 to 200 per month guaranteed to agents everywhere, to sell our *Indestructible White Wire

# Farm, Garden and House.

### THE GLEANERS' REWARD.

Over the fields where the reapers have been
Garner the gleaners the full-headed grain.
Stalks richest and ripest shall fall to their lot,
Faithfully seeking wherp others seek not.

E'en thus in the world the gleaners are seen,
Garnering friendships like full-headed grain;
Oft finding the noblest, the purest and best,
Where hearts are the humblest, with sweet content blest.

### Improving Dairy Stock.

Every succeeding year finds farmers increasing their dairy stock, laying out their land so as to best suit its successful management, and each year developing greater interest in the subject of the best breeds of cattle and the most profitable modes of managing them. With dairy stock, it would almost appear as if there was no such thing as standing still. Unless improvement is aimed at constantly, by weeding out those members of the herd which are getting past useful age, or after sufficient trial, are found to be inferior milkers, and by occasionally introducing fresh, and if possible, superior blood, through the agency of the sire, there is great danger of retrogression. A herd on the retrograde is neither profitable or creditable to the owner; yet without care in breeding and selection, the farmer will find his stock decreasing in stamina and consequently less productive. No bad milker should have a permanent place in a herd kept principally for the produce of the dairy. To keep such a cow is simply to lose money wilfully, her keeping costing quite as much as the best milker in the herd, and the trouble she occasions just as much as that given by the animal which gives double the amount of produce. It may be difficult for years, to have every cow in a herd first rate, yet the herd may be so improved by judicious selection, as to have good cows.

In a stock of a dozen cows we will suppose there are a few indifferent milkers. By testing the milk of these cows carefully, and ascertaining the amount of butter or cheese they produce, to be under the average of what might fairly be expected from the care bestowed on each, it is certainly economy for the owner to keep such farrow, and at the end of the season dry them off, and with some feeding get them in shape for the butcher, and get rid of them without any further loss. To fill their places, let a half dozen heifers come into the dairy, and select from them to make good the place of those found unprofitable.

Such a course, persistently followed for a number of years, would make more first-class milkers in our dairies, and be more profit to the owners, while the herd would gain a character and reputation in the district for good qualities. Much can be done to improve dairy stock by holding over the offspring of those cows which have proved themselves first-class milkers, and breeding only from those with a view to getting into a permanent strain of milkers, as far as they may be done in a limited time.

But it does not always follow that a heifer whose mother was an excellent milker, will in turn inherit her mother's good qualities in this respect, but when she is a descendant of a celebrated line of pail fillers, the probabilities are altogether in her favor that she will possess in a high degree the good qualities of her race. By following such a line of policy as indicated, and taking proper care to secure males of noted milking stock, our dairy stock may be greatly improved, and, to say the least, far superior to the bad selection of common stock, bred with no reference to milking qualities.—*Prairie Farmer.*

### The Growth of Heavy Oats.

It often struck us as being not a little remarkable that there should be so many light-weight oats in the market for England, Ireland, and on the continent. A great portion of this crop will will be found to weigh under 40 pounds to the bushel, and indeed 38 pounds seems to be the more general weight of the market. In Scotland—as this is grown for human food—the case is different, as there the crop is grown in the best soil, and, like other grain crops, great care is taken in the cultivation of the oat. It may then be taken to be an established fact, that oat growing as horse and cattle food is not practiced with sufficient care to obtain the best results; and we shall, therefore, offer a few remarks upon the principles to be attended to in attaining different results.

Light seed, say from 38 to 40 pounds per bushel, will produce a light grain for two reasons: The quality of the progeny will usually be that of the parent; and thin oats have twice the number of seeds to a given measure than plump ones, and in order to test this we counted an ounce of each of the following measured in tall, thin, upright measure—one ounce of potato oats, 50 pounds to the bushel, gave 384 seeds; one ounce of Waterloo oats, 44 pounds to the bushel, gave 628 seeds. Here then, while two bushels of the first, as seed to the acre, would be thin sowing, the quality of the latter would be thick seeding.

The best and heaviest seed that can be procured is the cheapest to sow, as it will not be too thick at the same rate of sowing, and each seed will be likely to bring a strong plant, and thus to produce a good measure of heavy seed.

In our practice we have found that the heaviest oats used as seed not only produce a crop of like character in this respect, but also a greater measure per acre. Here, however, we confess that some of our neighbors disagree. They say they can produce sacks more per acre of poor black oats than they can of heavy white ones, and hence any quality is to them good enough for seed; at the same time when we come to ask if they have ever gone to the expense of the best white seed, we are bound to confess that in no case have we obtained an affirmative answer.

We have a lively recollection of a neighbor sowing Waterloo oats, in a field adjoining ours, with a crop of potato oats. Well, at harvest time our friend remarked, "Your oats are as good again as mine; what can be the cause?" On looking into them the cause was soon visible; to every two of our tall stems, of the size of good, strong goose quills, there were in our neighbor's field ten goose quills. We therefore suggested that they were too thick, when it came out that because it was a thin, poor sample, somewhat about a sack and a half of seed had been drilled to the acre, while our own crop was drilled at the rate of two bushels to the acre—not of thin, poor, but of plump seed weighing 48 pounds to the bushel.

In sowing oats, then, we always procure the best and heaviest seed we can; and we further make a rule of again and again screening all the smaller grains from the bulk; and the result is that, though we do not point to pedigree oats, yet by using the best seed in the market, and selecting, as it were, only the best from this, we always secure a good crop of this grain far superior in weight and quality to that of any of our neighbors. —*Ed.*

### Cloth Covers for Cold Frames.

Last spring we needed an extra cold frame, and concluded to try a cloth covering instead of glass, as recommended in the *Rural New Yorker* by a Western farmer. The plants grown under it were so thrifty, and required so much less care than those started under sash, that we shall insist again the present season for such vegetable and flower seeds as we usually plant in a cold frame the latter part of April.

Last year the season was backward and the nights too cold to trust our seedlings in an ordinary cold frame, so we compromised between that and a hot-bed by using less manure than we do in March. After being well forked over, it was made into a bed fourteen feet in length by five in width, and about two feet above the ground. On this, our frame, twelve feet by three, was set, and a compost made of six parts of rich garden soil, one of leaf mold, and one of very old manure mixed with a little sand, was filled to the depth of eight inches. Three narrow boards, nailed across the top of the frame, divided it into four sections, and between one of these a wider board was fitted in, making a separate compartment for delicate plants that needed little exposure at first to sun and air.

For the covers we had in readiness four frames, each a yard square, made of two-inch boards nicely joined at the corners, and strengthened by a cross-piece through the centre. Heavy sheeting, yard wide, was stretched tightly over them and fastened with carpet tacks, while two coats of a thin mixture of linseed oil and whiting made them tight enough to shed rain. Loops of stout twine, slipped over large nails on the ends and sides of the cold frame, held the covers in place, when closed; but we think it would be an improvement to have the cloth wide enough to cover over the frame two inches, so as to exclude the air on cold days and nights.

The housewife whose kitchen work and flower culture must go along together, will find such a frame as I have described, very convenient, and plants will thrive without such constant care as those need which are grown under glass. —*R. L., in Rural New Yorker.*

### Fires on Farms.

Putting a lock on the stable door after the horse is stolen, has been practiced so long that it finds a place in the catalogue of wise old sayings. Getting a fire engine after the village has burned up is another quite common practice. As only children once burned fear fire, so as a rule, only those who have been burned out once prepare safeguards against fires, or have any conveniences in case of emergency. Owing to the care of farmers and the fact that they ordinarily own the houses they live in, fewer fires originate in farm buildings than in those situated in towns. Still the number of instances where the fire makes a clean sweep is much greater in the country than in the city. This is due to the fact that from the nature of things a public fire department cannot be maintained in the country, and to the additional fact that there are few or no private facilities for putting out fires.

The instances are rare where there are ladders that can reach the room of the house, or any that can be adjusted to the roof, over which water can be carried. Few farm houses are supplied with chemical fire extinguishers, hose or force pump. The instances are rare where there is a suitable supply of buckets in which to carry sufficient water to extinguish even an incipient fire. The supply of water is often at an inconvenient distance off, having to be drawn from a deep well or dipped from a spring. In other cases, it is inconveniently near the burning building, in a cistern under or beside it, so that the heat of the fire will prevent approach. It is not wonderful then that a fire once started, increases till the building and its contents are consumed. Another favorable circumstance is, that during a large portion of the year the "men folks" are liable to be away from the house at work in the field, and no one at home but women and children.

Now that the carrying of watches has become general among farmers, the conch shell and tin horn are scarcely ever used for calling men from the fields to their meals. Hence few farm houses contain anything by means of which a loud cry for assistance could be made. Would it not be well, in addition to providing farm houses with buckets, ladders, and other appliances for extinguishing fires, to also provide tin horns, to be blown in cases of fires or other events requiring aid? By a little practice, a person can learn to make sounds distinctive from those designed as a call for dinner. As the farmers of nearly every neighborhood now meet for counsel in the Grange or Club room, they could agree on a signal in case of fire or other accident requiring assistance. By an arrangement of this kind, many persons could be called in a few minutes. The saving of one building would more than pay for the outfit of tin horns for an entire county.—*Prairie Farmer.*

### My Experience with Artichokes.

I planted about one-fourth acre with about one-half bushel cut very small, dropped in furrows two feet and a half apart and about eleven inches apart in rows; gave them about the same attention as potatoes. Early in September I cut them before frost and used the stalks to roof my stable, thinking they were good for nothing else; but I found it very difficult to keep my horse from eating himself out doors. He would leave corn and hay for these stalks. I think I had about fifty bushels on the one-quarter acre. But they were quite small, which made it tedious gathering them. I think they were too thick. I shall plant again this year. Top the stalks once or twice in the course of the season in order to make them "stocky," cut before frost, shock as corn, when cured stack and cut them in machine, mix with bran, steam or cook the whole convenient.

I think they will furnish a large amount of valuable feed. I think the roots or tubers will grow all winter, when the ground is not frozen. Dig in the spring, or turn your hogs in to dig them for you. They are choice feed for milk cows and coming as they do early in the spring, when succulent food is scarce, help the yield of butter.—*Cor. Kansas Farmer.*

# Miscellaneous.

### BETWEEN THE DANCES.

Deep night! This night is worthy of you, sweet,
So many stars it has! A soft wind woos
The aspens trembling o'er the garden seat,
And murmuring such low tones as lovers use,
It breathes along the flowers; and slumbering spices
Are blown abroad beyond the gilded spears
Which crest the gates. How cozy it entices
The wind-harp into strains which sound like tears
Changed by a charm to music! Love, it seems
That you and night are sisters; both so pure,
So beautiful, so made to love and lure,
So full of music, murmurs, odors, beams;
Both queens of dreams, divine and starred regions,
Which day nor man less heaven-encompassed knows!

### Women's Favorite Drinks.

Milk punch, of half a table spoonful of sugar and two of water, a wine glass full of Cognac and half as much Santa Cruz rum, half a tumbler full of shaved ice, the glass filled up with milk, well mixed and floating a flavor of nutmeg.

Hot milk punch, the same, with the omission of ice, and the substitution of hot milk for cold.

Roman punch, a nectarious liquid, made of a table spoonful of sugar and one of raspberry syrup, a tea spoonful of Curacoa, a wine glass of Jamaica rum, half as much brandy, and the juice of half a lemon, the glass filled up with shaved ice, the compound thoroughly blended with a dash of port wine, a fusion of floating fruits and imbibed through a straw.

In every punch the ambrosial oil of the lemon is properly extracted by rubbing lumps of sugar on the rind, which breaks the delicate little vessels containing the essence and at the same time absorbs it. This, with making the mixture sweet and strong, even to the substitution of tea for water, and thoroughly amalgamating all the ingredients, so that the taste of neither the bitter, the sweet, nor the spirit, shall be perceptible one over the other, is the successful secret in making the seductive drink called punch. In hot punch and toddy, the spirits are put in before the water; in cold punch, the reverse. The proportions of acidity and sweetness, and of spirits and water have no rule, the tastes of ladies being as unlike as their faces.

Rocky Mountain punch, considered just the thing for New Year's Day, is compounded in the following proportions: Five bottles of champagne, a quart of Jamaica rum, a pint of Maraschino, six sliced lemons, sugar according to taste, in a large punch-bowl having in the center a small iceberg, ornamented on the top with rock candy, loaf sugar, slemons or oranges, and other fruits.

### Senator and Mrs. Pinchback.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

As far as color or gentility of appearance is concerned Pinchback would readily pass for a member of the Spanish or South American Diplomatic Corps, while as a conversationalist and an entertainer he would not reflect a particle of discredit upon the average of the Senate as it is now constituted. Indeed, his complexion is lighter by about two shades than that of the immortal Logan, not to carry the comparison any further.

Mrs. Pinchback is an Octoroon, the Caucasian seven-eighths, being part French and part Spanish. She is about twenty-eight years old, rather under than above the medium size of women, beautifully molded, has very small, prettily-shaped hands and feet, and by all odds the finest gait and carriage when she moved about that I have seen in Washington. She is the mother of three or four children, and her face shows the indications of the early decline which is invariable with her race and the climate she was bred in. But she is still very handsome. Her complexion is a bright brunette, and her skin is just a trifle tinted with olive, but perfectly transparent. Like many of her class under the old regime, she received a "finished education" in a convent, and being very sprightly and ambitious by nature, she has improved upon her early culture by every means that came in her way, until she is now what you would call a rather uncommonly vivacious, intelligent and cultivated little woman.

### Fan Flirtation.

When a lady uses her fan in an outward movement—that is, away from her into space—it means that she is married and you must not hope. The contrary movement, inward, from space to the body, means that she is free. If, however, this inner movement is made by fanning in a downward direction, it means that she is a widow; if in an upward direction, that she has never been married. A closed fan, held upright, means "do as you like." An open fan, resting on the breast, means "silence." A closed fan, presented to you horizontally, means "an invitation;" presented by the small end, "indifference." With one leaf open, "friendship;" two open leaves, "sympathy;" three "love and passion." A "talking fan" should be composed of seven leaves, to correspond with the seven days in a week. The hour you are expected at the rendezvous is intimated by so many taps being made on the leaf which represents the day. A colored fan placed on the lips means "don't tell." A circular movement of the fan means "we are watched."

### Shaking Down Crows.

A Delaware correspondent of the Baltimore *American* writes these queer stories about crows: "A novel amusement, which is at present indulged in to a great extent in the upper part of this State, is crow shooting as a substitute for pigeon matches. The rules and customs are the same in either case. The substitute was made out of a sort of humane notion among the people, as well as to the pecuniary benefit of residents about Reedy Island, in the Delaware, from which place the crows are taken. I have been told that this spot is the favorite roosting ground of these birds, and that toward nightfall they congregate there by thousands. When darkness overspreads the island, the catchers enter among the low trees with bags, and catch any desired number, simply plucking them from the limbs like so much fruit. The birds cannot fly in the darkness, and even if shaken from their roosts, they cling to the first object that comes within their reach. It is said that a man standing beneath the tree from which the birds are shaken with outstretched arms, will soon be covered with them."

### A Vermont Dairy.

At Enfield there is a noted dairy farm, of 155 acres, owned and carried on by Dr. H. A. Grant. Butter is a specialty, and with this object in view every crop on the farm is produced. There are on the farm about 21 or 22 cows, Jerseys or graded. The cows are tied with ropes around the neck in stables with plank floors, bedded with sand, and carded daily. Dr. Grant steams all the food for his cows, steaming at one time about 200 bushels of chopped hay and stalks, mixed with four bushels of corn meal, eight bushels of wheat bran, and fifty gallons of water. His boiler is 500 feet distant, the steam being carried under ground. It takes ten to fifteen hours to cook a single mess, and it is done twice a week. The cows are fed a bushel each, twice a day, and long hay if they need more. The milk is set in long pails, like those in use at creameries, but after standing in the cool water vat until the animal heat is out, they are lifted just above the surface of the water, where they hang till skimmed. The skimmer used and all the other utensils are those in use at creameries. He also uses the sponge and napkin when working the butter. He feeds 900 bushels of corn meal annually to his cows.

### A Bostonian Makes A Novel Exit from the World.

[Boston Special to the Chicago Times.]

A man named Miller, a resident of the town of Sharon, has committed suicide in a most remarkable way. He did the act in the following manner: At the head of a flight of stairs a block had been placed. A scythe was arranged by means of a pivot, and the point passed through an aperture into an adjoining room, where a bag containing iron weighing 35 pounds was fastened to the point of the scythe by a chain. The weight was so suspended that when Miller placed his head on the block he could detach the weight, which would bring the point of the scythe across his throat with great force. By this extraordinary device the unfortunate man came to his death, though after the bloody instrument of death had done its work he lifted it from his neck and staggered down stairs into the room where his body was discovered.

BANKING.—Old Lefever's illustration of the theory of banking, to a customer whose account was *always* overdrawn, certainly rivals the best treatise on that subject. Watching the customer, he caught him at the counter one day, and said to him: "You and I must understand one another better than we now seem to. I am afraid that you don't know what banking really is: give me leave to tell you. It is my business to take care of your money; but I find you are always taking care of mine. Now that is not banking; it must be the other way. I am the banker; not you. You understand me now; I am sure you do."

### APRIL.

BY MARY B. DODGE.

Nursling of Mother Nature! just because
Thou art a tender babe whose ready tears,
With readier smiles, and ever present fears,
And transient hopes, are true unto the laws
That circle babyhood, affection draws
Our souls to watch the promise that appears
In thy soft tints and gently rounding spheres
Of vital joyousness; and thus we pause,
Delighted with thy game of hide-and seek!
Roguish thou lift'st a rumpled pinafore
Of clouds, to veil the quick returning store
Of dewy sunshine, till bright colors speak
A conscious ecstacy in peeping flowers,
Held as a trophy of the sun and showers.
—*Lippincott's Monthly.*

## THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

### A Man of Wonderful Punctuality—An Interesting Sketch of His Family.

Correspondence of London Morning Post.

The Emperor has the reputation of being the hardest worked man in Russia. Every morning, with the regularity of clockwork, he takes a walk in the gardens of the Winter Palace for twenty minutes, accompanied by his dogs, and on his return to the palace he works until luncheon, which is served at 12 o'clock. Immediately afterward his Majesty resumes work, receiving his ministers or giving audiences. With the exception of half an hour's rest, the Czar is occupied in this manner until 2 o'clock. He then goes out for a couple of hours' walking or driving. As a rule, the imperial family are very particular in regard to their daily exercise. Dinner is served at 6 p. m., after which the Emperor sets to work again, and, if necessary, does not cease the occupation upon which he may be engaged until after midnight, sometimes not until 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning. Usually his Majesty goes out shooting once a week, and occasionally he visits the theater, where, however, he seldom remains more than half an hour. The Czar is a man of wonderful punctuality in his habits, while his pleasant manner endears him to all. The Empress is as amiable as the Czar, but does not enjoy good health, and is thus unable to appear in public as often as she would under other circumstances.

The Grand Duke Vladimir has great artistic tastes. He is vice-president of the Academy of Arts, and regularly attends the meetings of the Senate, of which he is a member. Like his father, the Grand Duke is a keen sportsman; whenever a bear is seen in the neighborhood of Gatchina, the Emperor is informed of it, and preparations are at once made for a battue. There are generally eight or ten gentlemen with the Emperor and Grand Duke; the beaters drive the bear as much toward the Czar as possible, and the black game usually falls to the gun of the Emperor or the Grand Duke, both of whom are first rate shots.

The Grand Duke Alexis is, like the Duke of Edinburgh, a sailor, having been destined for the navy, from his infancy. His studies were directed by Admiral Possiet, a man distinguished for his great scientific attainments. The Grand Duke began at the lowest round of the ladder, and has gone conscientiously through all the grades of a cadet upward. He started in August, 1871, on his longest tour, with the rank of lieutenant, and was promoted on the voyage to the rank of first lieutenant; he was subsequently made a captain, which rank he held upon the arrival of the frigate Svetlana, so called after the heroine of a poem by the great Russian poet Pouchkin.

The Grand Duke has encountered many vicissitudes during his adventurous career. In the month of September, 1868, while coasting in the Alexander Nevski, off the coast of Jutland, he was shipwrecked, and it was on that occasion that the Grand Duke exhibited extraordinary pluck, and what is more, singular self-abnegation and solicitude for others in the gravest peril. Since then he has visited all parts of the world, with the exception of Australia, India, New Guinea and the islands thereabouts, which he intends seeing either this year or the year after. He will start on another long cruise of adventure in 1875. The Grand Duke is never happier than when on a voyage. The Grand Duke has been accompanied on all his travels by his English preceptor, Mr. Machin, who is still attached to the suite.

It is Russian etiquette for the Grand Duke Heritier to lead a comparatively retired life, and to appear chiefly in connection with works of philanthropy. The Czarevitch does not, accordingly, take a prominent part in public matters, although it is understood that he is being gradually made thoroughly conversant with the affairs of the great empire.

The Grand Duke Serge, who is in his sixteenth year, is a young man of very great promise. As yet his studies are not completed.

The Grand Duke Paul is thirteen years of age. Both he and his brother, the Grand Duke Serge, are earnest students, and everywhere in St. Petersburg nothing but that which redounds to their credit is heard of them.

The Grand Duchess Marie, the only daughter of the Emperor, is a universal favorite. She has been the direct means of doing an immense amount of good. The Grand Duchess has taken much interest in some of the charitable institutions of St. Petersburg. She is an accomplished musician and a great reader, and she has endeared herself to all who have been so fortunate as to be brought in contact with her.

## JAPAN.

### Street Scenes in Yokohama—Japanese Civility and Courtesy—A Bright Example for "Enlightened People."

The streets of Yokohama are wide and straight. Each house is built of wood, without an atom of paint, and is a real toy-house, a genuine Lilliputian Swiss chalet, built with a taste, a nicety, and a neatness which are admirable. The Japanese are wonderful workers in wood, and it is a pleasure to see the roofs, so light and yet so strong, supported by walls which are made, like the side-scenes in a theater, of thin strips of wood, over which are pasted sheets of a cottony, transparent paper. In the evenings, when the lanterns dispense their soft light round the inside of these white buildings, the spectator seems to be looking at a magic lantern. During the daytime the sides of the house are slipped out, as side-scenes are, and the house becomes only a roof resting on the four light corner posts, the whole interior being thus opened to the air. Every part of the house is exposed to view, and everything done in it can be seen, while behind it appear the charming verdure, the cascades, and the diminutive plantations of the little gardens situated in the rear.

The great luxury of the Japanese consists in their mats made of plaited straw. They are perfectly rectangular in shape, about three inches thick, and soft to the touch. They are never stepped on with shoes, since the Japanese go about their houses always barefooted. Of furniture they have next to nothing; a small furnace in one corner, a closet made of side-screens, like the sides of the house, and intended to contain the mattresses, a small set of shelves, on which are arranged the lacquered plates for rice and fish—this is all the furnishing for these houses, in which they live, as it were, in the open air. In the middle of each are two articles of general use among all classes—the "chinai" and the "tobacco-bon," that is a brazier and the box of tobacco. Being great tea drinkers, great smokers, and great talkers, the Japanese pass their days around the brazier; there they can be seen, in groups of seven or eight, seated on their heels around the tea kettle.

In every shop our travelers visited they were received with a distinction and politeness which surpassed even the proverbial manners of their native country.

A woman seller of dry goods invited the party to enter her shop and seat themselves up on the mats. This was for her a great honor, and as the party entered she saluted them by bowing until her forehead touched the floor, then offering them tea in small cups, she brought out tobacco for their pipes, and presented lighted coals held between two chop-sticks. "I cannot hope," writes the count, "to express to you all the elegance of this woman of the people in her slightest movements: her features expressed the most simple womanly affability as her habitual condition. Well, in whatever house you may enter, you will be treated with the same distinction; we were almost stupefied to find it, and confess that this people can rightly call us barbarians. I have not seen a single fight or dispute in the streets; all the men in saluting each other with profound bows, wear a smile upon their lips; and when we desire to appear amiable, we are awkward and ill-bred, in comparison with these Japanese, who are gracious without thinking of being so. Among them a man who gives way to his anger, or shows it in his tone or words, is avoided by his kind as unfit for society. Thus when at first our plenipotentiaries in the diplomatic conferences became animated, the Japanese said, "Let us put off this matter for another day; we cannot treat with those who are not masters of themselves."—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

## CHOPPING OFF HEADS.

### A Lack of Necks to Sever Sends Prussia's Headsman to this Country.

Among the passengers recently arrived from Germany was Mr. William Francis Charles Scharffenberg, formerly a headsman of His Majesty the King of Prussia. This renowned ex-official is now 55 years of age, and during his career as an executioner has cut off 46 heads.

To a reporter of the New York Sunday *Mercury*, who called upon him the other day he said: "Hard times and ridiculous obloquy, caused me and my three daughters to leave the old country. By 'hard times' I mean the new criminal code of Germany. Nothing could be more ill-advised than that. I and my four colleagues [of the head-cutting-off fraternity.—REP.] thought so as soon as the German Parliament was foolish enough to pass it. What have been the consequences? Why, sir, in the last two months there have been more murders committed in Berlin alone than were formerly perpetrated in the whole monarchy. But, sir," he added sorrowfully, "all this is principally the fault of His Majesty the Emperor. Old William dislikes to sign death warrants. He studies over them long, and worst of all, he never wants a woman beheaded. Two years ago I had an old girl, who had poisoned her husband, just where I wanted her. I went with my 'implements' to Culen to dispatch her, and just when I arrived there a telegram arrived from Berlin arrived commuting her sentence to penal servitude for life; and I had already cut off her hair."

The reporter ventured to question how many heads Mr. Scharffenberg had cut off altogether.

"Let me see," said the ex-headsman, counting his victims off on his fingers, "forty-five—no, forty-six."

"How many of them were women?" asked the reporter.

"About a dozen, and I wish there had been less of them. They gave me more trouble than all the men. The first person of that kind I had was an old lady with her son. They had poisoned the father. I thought the mother ought to have her head cut off first; but the clerk of the court directed me otherwise, and so I had to 'cut' (*schneiden*) the young man first. His mother took it very badly. I could hardly get her in a good shape on the block."

"What were your emoluments in Prussia?"

"Three hundred thalers for every head, and, beside, I had in my district all the skinning of fallen cattle. I had, however, money of my own, both my grandfather and father having been in the business. Oh, they had a good time of it; my grandfather alone had two hundred executions!"

"Two hundred executions!"

"Yes, and half of them broke on the wheel."

"Did you ever break anybody on the wheel?"

"No; the worst I did was cutting with the sword, and little did I like it for it is an uncertain way of doing it. Give me the ax, and the head flies off like nothing."

The reporter asked him if his "victims" were generally afraid of him?

"I had but two that died game, and they were old soldiers. In 1847 I 'cut' nine fellows in the Marien Werder district, and we never had a murder since. They do better in Poland. They whip fellows there so hard that they don't know where they are."

"But do they not kill them?"

"Do not kill them!" exclaimed the old headsman, scornfully; "few of them do survive, indeed! The Russian lash is as good as an ax. But hardly anybody hears of the culprit's death."

### Death of a Daughter of Thomas H. Benton, in Paris.

PARIS, March 30 Cor. of the N. Y. Express.

The burial services of Madame la Baronne Gauldree Boilleau, a daughter of Senator Benton, took place at St. Philippe du Roule, this morning. Less than a week ago, although ailing, she had seen her friends, and appeared much the same as usual. On Saturday evening last, an inflammation from which she had been suffering, became alarming in its symptoms, and on Sunday morning, at seven o'clock, she expired while the last sacrament of the holy communion was being administered to her. Friends hastened before dawn on Sunday to the officials to try and obtain her husband's release from the Concierge, that he might be present with her at the last, but in vain; the weary tediousness of French red tape kept him from her till 2 P. M., when all was over. Loving friends and her dear little children, however, surrounded her at the last hour.

The Baron Gualdree Boilleau, it will be remembered, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment, a year since, for reasons connected with governmental business, in which public opinion quite exonerated him from blame. They day he was sentenced and went into prison, the death-blow was given to his wife. Her proud and noble spirit alone kept her up to do the work she had planned to do. She has, through her sole influence, obtained for her husband a reprieve. In a few weeks, M. Boilleau will be again free. As a soldier who dies just as victory crowns the struggle, has she gone from a world that was too hard for her. M. Boilleau was at the funeral with his three little boys—all broken with their bitter grief. I do not think there was a dry eye in the crowded church. The coffin was a mass of flowers, and the Cathedral of St. Philippe was most gorgeously draped in mourning—the choir boys, the music, the *tout ensemble*, fit for the obsequies of an Empress.

## GOSSIP.

Mormon missionaries are Utahlizing the resources of Michigan.

Gladstone is 65 years old, four years younger than Disraeli.

Tennessee will elect ten Congressmen this fall.

Hartwell, Ga., has a man 86 years old that has just married for the first time.

Iowa has a legislator who did not know capital punishment was abolished in his State.

Curiously enough it was at Wagga-Wagga that the Tichberne tale was first set in motion.

A soldier of Wellington's Waterloo army died in the Poor House at Bainbridge, Ga., a few days ago.

The manufacture of wrapping paper from rice straw is now successfully carried on at a new factory in Savannah.

It helps to show what a great country this is that we are beginning to raise our own volcanoes, even in the old States.

An aged couple recently traveled on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad whose united ages were 206 years. The husband 104 and the wife 102.

A Memphis paper says the average lawyer of that city can't make money enough in his profession to keep him in whisky and collars.

A Mississippi paper proposes this motto for the country:

A Western reporter was angry because a young woman would not waltz with him, and in his report of the ball, called her a "graceful little toad."

An English boy, on being asked the other day who was Prime Minister of England, answered without hesitation, "Mr. Spurgeon."

A man named Holton, while digging a grave in Reedsburg, Iowa, accidentally struck his brother with an axe, severing his hand from his arm.

When a devoted wife holds her husband out at arm's length by his sore ear, and says she wouldn't crush a worm, he realizes, all at once, how fearfully and wonderfully women are made.

What a horrible idea is the following:

If ever I marry a wife,
I'll marry a landlord's daughter;
And then I can sit at the bar,
And drink old Bourbon and water.

Minnesota lags behind the age in financial matters. It has taken two bankers there thirteen months to get deposits enough for a paltry defalcation of $20,000.

A girl employed as cook at $5 a month in Opelika, Ala., desiring to help the needy, and yet having use for all her month's salary, cut up a load of wood for fifteen cents, which she placed in the contribution box.

A Delaware man has been taking cod-liver oil for four years to cure the consumption, and has just found out that he never had any consumption. He is the maddest man in America, and his children haven't said "boo" in a week.

A member of the French Assembly proposes to levy a tax on bachelors. They are to be compelled to pay eight dollars a head, and thirty-five is the age at which a disposition to confirmed celibacy may be considered settled.

Corn and Economy,
Hog and Hominy.

A Georgia negro who bet ten dollars that General Washington commanded the Federals at Bull Run handed the money over with the remark, "Well, dis yere hist'ry business is all mixed up anyway."

They were going to put a man out of a San Francisco theatre for creating a disturbance, when a voice cried out—"He's all right, he's killed a Chinaman!" and they let the man alone.

Twenty-one freshmen were lately suspended from an English college because a Professor couldn't find out who placed a ten-ounce tack in his chair. He, however, knew all about who sat down upon it.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh seem to have transgressed a law of the realm, in their eagerness to kiss the royal mamma on reaching Windsor station. They jumped off without waiting for the train to stop, and the Russian daughter was rewarded for her rushing by a plump kiss on each side of her pretty princely physiognomy.

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## News of the Week.

**WASHINGTON.**

It is thought that the President will not approve of the Finance bill which has just passed the Senate.

The South Carolina Senators and Representatives, with delegates from the Republican State Central Committee of that State, called on the President on the 7th, to answer the charges made against them by the members of the Tax Payers' Convention. The delegation made a long statement, based mainly on documents they presented, to the effect that taxation was not so burdensome as has been represented, and imposed for the best interests of the people and State. They denied that the delegation represented almost entirely the tax-paying citizens of South Carolina and declared that the Republican delegation represented the substantial interests in the State, as they represented the great majority of the people. The President replied that he regarded their statement as a complete answer to the other side, and he would further say that his reply to the former delegation, had, in several instances been misrepresented, particularly with regard to his remarks upon the State Government of Louisiana and South Carolina, as he had not intended to make any reflection upon them.

The House Committee on Patents have decided to report adversely on the bill proposing to appropriate $10,000,000 to be disbursed by a scientific commission to the inventors of new and useful articles, machines, etc, during the next ten years. The Committee took adverse action on Killinger's bill, authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to extend for seven years, any and all patents for which extensions may be asked, provided that $100 be paid into the United States Treasury.

Notwithstanding all Secretary Richardson's diplomatic denials, there is little doubt that he will speedily vacate the Treasury.

Pamphlets have been distributed about Congress, containing the case of the railway corporations against the postal car system. The tenor of the document is that Congress shall make increased compensation for the transportation of postal cars, otherwise they will be withdrawn, and the mails transported in baggage cars.

The law tranferring $22,000,000 national bank circulation from those banks having an excess to those in the West and South who have not their proportion is, according to the comptroller of the currency, ready to be enforced, as the $54 000,000 granted by the act is about all taken, at which time the law requires the transfer to be made. The Comptroller of the Currency wants the law requiring the transfer to be repealed, which will probably be done.

The House sub-committee on post-offices have unanimously agreed to recommend that the $500,000 subsidy to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company be covered into the Treasury, and that no more money be paid them. The reasons assigned are that the contract has been forfeited, and that the officers admit that six hundred thousand dollars, or some large sums, were used to corrupt the Forty-Second Congress which passed the original subsidy.

The Senate Committee on public lands on the 10th agreed to report favorably on Ramsey's bill, reviving and continuing for two years the land grants heretofore made by Congress to Minnesota, in aid of the construction of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company's lines from St. Cloud to St. Vincent, and from Sauk Rapids to Brainard. The bill contains a clause protecting all rights acquired by settlers, regardless of the previous grant of any or all of said lands.

The Goverament is having prepared a medal commemorative of the late Professor Agassiz and his devotion to and achievements in science.

The House Committee on Foreign Relations on Friday concluded the consideration of the bill revising the grades and salaries of Consuls and Consuls General. The most important amendment is to establish the office of Consul General at Berlin, Melbourne, and at the City of Mexico; and at the request of the Hebrew Convention, recently held at Chicago, the Committee recommend the establishment of a Consulate at Bucharest, Roumania.

The House Judiciary Committee on Friday heard District Attorney Cary, of Salt Lake City, in advocacy of the action by Congress which shall give the United States Court in Utah the proper and exclusive jurisdiction of criminal offenses, and thus provide for the suppression of polygamy.

Official proclamation is made by the President of the ratification of a treaty between the United States and Salvador for the surrender of criminals. It is expressly provided that extradition shall not apply to any criminal offence of a political character. The treaty is to continue for 10 years.

It is estimated by the engineers who have conducted the surveys that the expenditure of about $6,000,000 would connect the Mississippi with the lakes, and required improvement of the Erie Canal to a state of magnitude corresponding with the contemplated grand connections would require about $10,000,000, while about $12,000,000 would connect Lake Champlain with deep water on the Hudson, securing a ship canal capable of carrying vessels of 1,000 tons.

The demand for specific duties instead of ad valorem continues to manifest itself through petitions to Congress. Such a step has all along been favored by the Treasury Department, and the Ways and Means Committee has the subject before them in the Secretary's report, as well as bills upon the subject. The committee will give the question attention very shortly.

**THE EAST.**

It is stated that Governor Dix has sent a message to the legislature in which he says that "in view of the purpose indicated by Congress to enlarge the volume of legal tender notes and National Bank paper, and to repudiate all attempts to re-establish a standard of specie, a policy I sincerely believe to be fraught with wide-spread ruin to the industry of the country, and with imminent danger to its credit, I invoke your interposition to contribute all in your power to prevent its adoption."

A five mile boat race for the championship of America, for $2,000 a side, has been arranged between George Brown, of Halifax, and William Schurff, of Pittsburg, to take place at Springfield, Mass., in June next.

The steamship Europe which foundered at sea on the voyage from Havre to New York, was one of the finest ships of the fleet owned by the French Trans-Atlantic company, and was considered by all to be a fine sea-worthy vessel and well equipped in every respect. She was lengthened last year at Newcastle on the Tyne, England, and altered from a side wheel steamer to a propeller. Her tonage was 4,000; length 426 feet; breadth of beam 44 feet. She was commanded by Captain Lemarie, an able and experienced captain, who has been in the employ of the company for a number of years.

At New York City, the new combination between the Panama & Union Pacific Railroad, and Pacific Mail Steamship company, is regarded as almost accomplished. There was an informal caucus of three corporations at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office, Russel Sage and Geo. Scott representing the Panama & Pacific companies, and active directors representing the Union Pacific. The adherents and promoters of these enterprises say that their true interests will be subserved by this equitable working arrangement, whereby the disastrous competition will be avoided in view of the proposed extension of facilities to outside organizations.

Geo. Scott will go to Europe at an early date, to make arrangements with the English and German sub-Atlantic companies, with a view to benefiting the Panama Railroad Company. Sidney Dillon, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, regards the proposed combination as a desirable arrangement, and says it is probable the arrangement will be consummated.

The announcement is made of the acceptance of the resignation of Special Treasury Agent B. G. Jayne, dating March 8th. The letter of acceptance, it is said, compliments Jayne for his zeal in the service of the Government.

Representatives of the Panama, Union Pacific and Pacific Mail corporations held a meeting April 9th, and outlined their proposed agreement. The Union Pacific Directors wished the rates of freight on tea to be raised to the former standard, five cents per pound. This is opposed by the Pacific and Panama Directors, who think there is more money in carrying tea at four cents per pound, as by that rate traffic will be attracted. There are to be still further conferences before any agreement is entered into.

Captain Bartlett of the whaling ship Panther, who arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 10th, gives the following account of his meeting with the Tigress, and a story of a terrible disaster on board that vessel, is told him by her officers: On Friday, the 3d inst., the Panther was in longitude 51 deg. 15 minutes west, latitude 50 deg. 20 minutes north, on her return to St. Johns, when the look-out reported a steamer apparently moving only under sail, with her flags at half-mast.

After signalling her I went on board myself, when I discovered her to be the steamer Tigress of Polar fame. Her Captain and chief officers were on deck. I was then informed that on Thursday, April 2d, at two o'clock in the afternoon the vessel was shaken all over by the terrific explosion of her boiler, which created great terror and confusion, as the escaped steam completely enveloped every compartment below. In consequence all the steam facilities had been destroyed and they had then been under sail against head wind for twenty-four hours. When I reached the deck of the Tigress a number of men were making up and nailing together rough pine wood boxes, and I asked the commander what they were for, and he said they were designed for receiving the bodies of the unfortunate men who had been killed by the accident. On the day of the explosion the weather was dreadfully cold, with a stiff breeze blowing and a heavy swell on. A number of men had gone below after watch, and had turned in on top of the boiler for the sake of warmth. Nineteen of the crew were reposing in this way when the crash occurred, and some of them were literally scalded beyond recognition. The consternation was fearful. There were two engineers on duty at the time, and both were killed.

A dispatch of the 11th says: The puddlers around Harrisburg, after a four month's strike, owing to the reduction of wages from six to five dollars per day, have resumed work at the reduced rate, and agreed to abandon the Union.

The order to remove Tweed to the penitentiary hospital as his sleeping quarters was superseded on Saturday, and the Warden ordered to permit him to occupy his room until further notice. Small-pox is prevailing to some extent in the hospital.

The Metropolitan Catholic Total Abstinence Society convened in New York on Saturday. A letter was read from Archbishop Leahy, of Cashel, Ireland, heartily approving of the proposed combination between the two countries for the protection of emigrants, and the co-operation of the Irish clergy and laity with the movement. Arrangements were completed for a mass meeting at Cooper Institute on the 19th of May next, for the purpose of laying the cause before the people. A large number of distinguished speakers have signified their intention to be present.

At Boston, April 13, the twenty-second ballot for United States Senator taken was as follows: Whole number of votes, 219; necessary to a choice, 110; Dawes, 63; Hoar, 52; Curtis, 62; Adams, 11; Bullock, 13; Banks, 7; Sanford, 5; Washburn, 3. Whittier, Learned and Pitman received each one vote.

**THE WEST.**

At Columbus, April 7th, at a meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railway, W. C. Quincy, Wm. Keyser, John K. Cowan, George R Dennis, Wm. Holgate, and A. D. Smith were chosen Directors; W. C. Quincy, President, Wm. Wing Secretary and Treasury. The President reports the track laid within six miles of Defiance, and that the line will be completed through Ohio August 1st, and to Chicago this year.

The vessel owners of Cleveland propose to organize in opposition to the Detroit bridge.

The Board of Trade of Chicago have adopted resolutions asking Congress not to adopt any legislation which will result in an increase in the volume of paper currency, and appealing to the President, in case such legislation shall be adopted by Congress, to interpose his veto.

Thomas C. Wardell, late manager of the Wyoming Coal Company, has sued the Union Pacific Railroad and others, for over $3,000,000, which he claims are due the stockholders of the Coal Company. The Union Pacific Company have taken possession of the mines and property, claiming that they own the largest share of stock, and will hereafter run the mine in the interest of the Road.

A dispatch from San Diego says that Lieut. Bache had attacked the Apache's camp near Penal Mountain Arizona, and killed 25 warriors and captured about 50 women.

At a meeting of the Directors and stockholders of the Iron Mountain Railroad, the Cairo & Fulton, and Cairo, Arkansas & Texas Railroads, at the office of the Iron Mountain Railroad, in St. Louis, on Saturday, arrangements were entered into and a consolidation of those three roads effected. The roads are all owned by the same parties, are 800 miles long, and will hereafter be operated by one management, under the name of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, with Thos. Allen as President.

**THE SOUTH.**

There is a dangerous crevasse in Bayou Lafouche, 106 miles above Thebodeaux, whereby 14 plantations are already inundated.

Crevasses are reported at 11 plantations below New Orleans, in addition to those reported Thursday. Four of the 11 are said to be serious breaks, being 100 feet wide and very deep. The water has risen an inch during the past 24 hours, and is reported as running over the levee at many points below the city.

New Orleans dispatchs say a crevasse three hundred feet wide is reported at McCullom's, two miles below Baton Rouge, on the left bank of the river. The State Engineer, who was dispatched to the mouth of Bayou Plaquemine to cut a dyke which keeps the waters of the Mississippi out of said Bayou, has returned without executing his mission. The citizens of Iberville parish and the town of Plaquemine, in public meeting, protested against the cutting of the dyke, and resolved to prevent it by force. They have a detail of armed men guarding the levee.

It is now positively asserted by those best informed that the opening of Bayou Plaquemine would overflow the town of Plaquemine, and the greater portion of Iberville parish; hence the opposition of the citizens.

**FOREIGN.**

**Great Britain.**

A London dispatch says that there are reports from the Portuguese territory, West Africa, of the utter failure of the second exploring expedition. Grandy was left with only seven men. His brother and party are returning to the coast.

At London, April 7th, dispatches from Melbourne regarding the escape of Rochefort and his companions, state they had permission from the authorities of New Caledonia to go on a fishing excursion when they succeeded in boarding a bark and stowing themselves away until the vessel put to sea.

The steamer Egypt, which sailed from New York, March 28, arrived Tuesday April 7th. The Egypt brings the first officer of the steamer George and a salvage crew rescued from the French Trans-Atlantic Company's steamer Europe, which they endeavored to save, but were compelled to abandon at sea in a sinking condition, after all the passengers and crew on board had been rescued by the Greece. The first officer of the Greece reports that she left Liverpool March 25, and Queenstown on the 26th, for New York. On the 2d of April she encountered the French steamer Europe from Havre, for New York, in a sinking condition, and took off her passengers and crew, 400 in number, with 20 men remaining on board the Europe in hope of saving her, while the Greece proceeded on her voyage to New York with the people rescued from the French steamer. On the 4th of April we signalled the steamer Egypt and asked to be taken in tow. The latter consented and hawsers were made fast, but owing to the heavy sea the lines parted, and as the water was constantly gaining on us, we concluded to abandon the Europe. We signalled the Egypt to take us off, and all were safely transferred to her, and brought to to this port. When we left the Europe there were 18 feet of water in her engine room. The Europe sailed from Havre March 27, for New York.

The Post denies the story of Disraeli's marriage.

No further information was received about the loss of the steamship Europe, except that the necessity for abandoning the vessel, arose from her breaking the pumps and becoming choked. The origin of the disaster is not yet known. No lives were lost.

A London special dispatch of April 9, from Madrid states that Serrano will return to that city, and General Concha will succeed him in command of the troops operating against the Carlists. It is believed that Serrano will call a convention.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh will soon visit Ireland.

A steam boiler of a factory in Hamilton, near Glasgow, exploded on the 9th inst, with terrible effect. A large portion of the boiler was driven several hundred feet through the air, and crashed through a school full of children. Three of them were instantly killed, and 30 reported more or less injured.

Three thousand colliers are on a strike in Somersetshire.

The funeral of Dr. Livingstone will take place on the 18th inst. The Government will pay $1,200 towards the expenses of the obsequies. An appeal signed by the Baroness Burdett Coutts, Messrs. Kennard and Horace Walter, Sir Bartle Frere and others, asked for subscriptions for the support of the children and two aged sisters of the deceased, who are in straitened circumstances.

The King of Ashantee has signed a treaty with England, but has given no guarantees that he will execute its provisions.

The officers and members of the Royal Geographical Society and other distinguished persons, have gone to Southampton to receive the remains of Dr. Livingstone. Preparations are making for their reception, and for the funeral ceremonies. It is reported that the body is in a good state of preservation.

Sir Bartle Frere, Right Hon. Russell Guerney, Messrs. Stanley, Kirk and Moffat are at Southampton awaiting the arrival of Dr. Livingstone's remains. The funeral procession will pass from the pier to the railway station, a distance of nearly a mile. Bells will toll and minute guns be fired during its progress.

**France.**

Le Temps, on the 28th, published the full text of the dispatch from the Austrian Premier Von Beust to Prince Metternich, Austrian Minister at Paris, dated July, 1870, saying: "We consider the cause of France as our own, but the alliance of Russia and Prussia prevents armed intervention on the part of Austria. Von Beust advises Prince Metternich to suggest that the good will of Italy may be obtained, and the mediation of that Government in the settlement of the Franco-Prussian difficulty secured, if France will permit the occupation of Rome by the Italians.

**Spain.**

At Bayonne, April 9, the Carlist Junta had dispatches from Madrid asserting that Serrano's plan for forcing the defiles of Lomorrastro, have been declared impracticable by a council of war, and that General De la Concha has left for the conference with Serrano.

Advices from Pedro Abanto, dated April 9th, reports that Marshal Serrano had made proposals for a settlement through General Elio, which the Carlists have definitely rejected.

**Germany.**

A Berlin dispatch represents that the Conservatives and Ultramontanes are actively intriguing to supplant Prince Bismarck by the Prince Von Mantenffel.

A Berlin dispatch says: There is no foundation for the report telegraphed hence of the conservative and ultramontane intrigue to supplant Bismarck by General Manteuffel.

A compromise has been effected on the military bill by which the most serious obstacles to its passage are removed. The Government has accepted the amendment proposed by the liberal members of the Reichstag, limiting the total strength of the army to 401,000 men, and the period of service to seven years.

**Cuba.**

Captain General Concha has issued a proclamation to the citizens of Cuba. He says the war is only kept up in the most sparsely populated portion of the island. It has existed a long time and may continue for some time to come, owing to the natural conditions of the lands. The populous and wealthy parts of the land will be preserved from its ravages, and the integrity of the territory will not be compromised. He exhorts the people not to be alarmed. He will be detained by no obstacles; will pursue a policy of severity against the enemies of Spain, of protection toward its friends, and justice and legality toward all. He considered the union of the Spaniards imperative under the actual circumstances, and will not permit the existence of political parties of any kind, he asks the people to trust in him, and declares his conviction that peace will be restored under the flag of Spain. He will wait for more tranquil days when the grave question concerning slavery can be settled.

A Havana letter says: The insurgent chief, Carlos Gascia, had a narrow escape from being captured. It seems he came into town with some companions to meet a friend, and was traced to the rancho in Calzeda del Monte, where all were surrounded by a band of civil guards. Garcia and companions, with revolvers in hand, dashed through the line of guards, and cleared the fence amid a volley of musketry, when they made for the bush and escaped under cover of the night. Garcia was wounded by a volley and Gonzale, his Lieutenant, was killed.

A letter from Havana says: Frederick A. Dockery, formerly United States Collector at Jacksonville, Florida, arrived here lately from Key West. He remained several weeks, and then left for Santiago de Cuba. It was rumored then that Dockerey was on a mission for owners of embargoed properties, but the rumor has not been confirmed. Last Friday Dockerey presented himself at the American Consular Agent at Nuevitas, representing himself as coming from the interior. The Consul immediately took him to the Governor and the Governor referred the matter to Portillo, the Commanding General of Puerto Principe, who ordered the arrest of both. The Consul was subsequently released by order of Portillo, but Dockerey was retained as a prisoner, papers compromising him having been found on his person. His trial is going on. If he be found guilty of communication with the Insurgents he will very probably be executed.

It appears that the first and third brigades under the command of Brigadier Armiran, encountered the enemy on the 15th at Guasimas, sustaining severe action, which lasted until the 18th.

The Cubans were charged with great bravery by the Spanish cavalry. On the first day the Cubans suffered great losses and were obliged to retire, permitting the Spanish column to encamp upon the battle field. The renewed attacks of the former on the 16th, 17th and 18th ceased entirely upon the arrival of Brigadier Bascones with two battalions and one piece of artillery. Bascones took the command and directed them to march toward the Capital of the Department, with the object of procuring rations for the troops and caring for the wounded.

In Maguyn the Cubans were beaten while attempting to stop up the way. This was accomplished in a short space of time, the loss of the Spanish in this engagement being one officer and six others killed, and three officers and twenty eight soldiers wounded. A band of Insurgents in this engagement suffered greatly, leaving on the field seven dead, and various horses, besides arms and ammunition. In the action of Guasimas there were plenty of bodies left on the field, but the Insurgents carried off very many. The Spanish loss was six officers and eighty-eight soldiers killed; one chief, nineteen officers and eighty-nine soldiers wounded, and one chief, thirteen officers and one hundred and eight men slightly injured.

**Canada.**

Attorney General Clarke, of Manitoba, was again examined on the Riel question before the House of Commons Friday night. His evidence went to show that for some time subsequent to Clarke's arrival in Manitoba, and anterior to the legal proceedings taken against Riel, he (Clarke) had been fully aware of Riel's movements and had tried to dissuade him from becoming a candidate. Clarke acknowledged that he had once offered to fight Riel at Tepupecas, because the latter was impertinent, and had received an anonymous letter saying his life was in danger if he persisted in his course with regard to Riel. The order of the day for Riel's attendance in his place in the House was then read, and no response being given, Detective Hamilton was called to the bar, and gave evidence to the effect that he had done all in his power to arrest Riel, but had been unsuccessful. Constable McVarley gave similar evidence. Rowell said if the Government did not take action in the matter, he would give notice of a motion for Riel's expulsion, Monday night.

A rumor has been in circulation for some time that at the expiration of Lord Dufferin's term of office as Governor General of Canada, the Duke of Edinburgh would be appointed. The Globe says it is among the category of impracticable things.

It is now said Mr. Darion will oppose a motion to expel Riel. It is alleged that Mr. Bowell should have made a formal charge before calling witnesses. Mr. Ouimet intends to move for a month's leave of absence for Riel, on the ground that he does not appear because his life is in danger, Orangemen having sworn that they would do it.

## THE ELECTIONS.

**OHIO—6th Inst.**

Piqua elects an anti-Crusader Ticket. On the city ticket the Council tied.

Both parties in the municipal election of Cincinnati had license in their platforms. Temperance and anti-temperance were made the issue in other parts of the State. Specials to the Gazette report the temperance victory complete in New Lexington, Morrow, and a complete anti-Temperance victory in Washington Court House, (where the Women's movement began,) Marysville, Franklin, and Batavia. Chillicothe elected four Councilmen, three anti-Temperance. Lancaster elected four out of five anti-Temperance Councilmen. The Temperance victory in Eaton was led by the Democrats.

A special says Hillsboro elects a Democratic Mayor with the largest vote ever polled.

Urbana—A large temperance victory; entire ticket elected. Springfield—Council five to six. Mansfield—Prohibition Mayor elected. Lockland—Complete temperance ticket elected. Wooster elects four out of five temperance councilmen. Vancourt elects a temperance Mayor. At Xenia, the People's Anti-Temperance candidate for Mayor is elected. The Temperance candidate is nearly a tie, and both parties claim a victory.

The Mayor and Police Commissioners of Dayton have directed a double shotted gun at the crusaders and saloonists. The proclamation requires the police to keep women away from saloons in bands, and to enforce the State laws against liquor selling. Both parties are intensely excited. Official Democratic majorities: Butz, Mayor, 403; Police Commissioner, 750, balance of Democratic ticket, 331 to 637. The party was much less noisy than over any success heretofore achieved, but they regard the victory as a conclusive ending of the crusading, and have to adopt a new method of conducting the temperance reformation. No prohibitory ordinance can now pass the Council, though none has been contemplated.

Miamisburg, Montgomery, Co., elected the anti-Prohibition ticket; the Democrats fired 100 guns Tuesday night celebrating their triumph.

Returns from all the wards of Cleveland but one, show a heavy Democratic gain. In the Council the Democrats gain four members and lose one. The Democratic candidate for Police Commissioner was elected by over 3,000 majority, a net Republican loss over 1872 of 7,898.

Advices from Kenton, Warren, Mt. Vernon, Marion, Lima, Logan and Dennison, report the temperance ticket victorious.

In Sidney, Pomeroy, Bucyrus and Shelby, anti-temperance, successful.

In London, the Mayor, Marshall, and one out of three councilmen on the Crusaders' ticket were elected.

At Cincinnati, the official count of the city election gives Yaple, Judge of the Supreme Court on both tickets, 29,289; Bender, Democratic candidate for Police Court Clerk, 5,943 majority; Bowman, Democratic candidate for Trustee of Water Works, 6,888 majority; Lichtendahl, Democratic candidate for Director of the City Infirmary, 6,513 majority.

At Bellaire, Bridgeport and Martin's Ferry townships, elections were held on the 7th, resulting in the choice of anti-license tickets. The crusade continues in these towns with varying success.

**CONNECTICUT—6th Inst.**

Fifty towns in Connecticut give Harrison (Rep.) 10,274; Ingersoll (Dem.) 995, and Smith (Prohib.) 1 445. Hartford gives Harrison 2,880; Ingersoll, 4,087, and Smith 124.

The Connecticut election resulted in the re-election of Ingersoll, (Dem) for Governor by an increased majority. Both Houses of the Legislature are Democratic.

The election has resulted in a sweeping Democratic victory. Returns received at the Palladium office, state that only a few towns are wanting to give Ingersoll a plurality of 5,796 over Harrison, (Rep) and a majority of 1,669. Smith, Prohibitionist, received a little over 4,000. The Senate stands 16 Democratic to 5 Republican, and the House is heavily Democratic.

Returns from all the towns in the State except seven, give the following result: Ingersoll, 45,956; Harrison, 39,992; Smith, 4,483.

Ingersoll's majority in the State is not far from 2,500. The Senate stands 17 Democrats to 4 Republicans, and the House 143 Democrats, 96 Republicans, and 2 Independent.

Complete returns give the following result of the vote for Governor in Connecticut: Ingersoll, 46,784; Harrison, 40,042; Smith, 4,826; scattering, 19. Total vote in State, 91,671. Ingersoll's plurality, 6,742; Ingersoll's majority over all, 1,897.

**MICHIGAN—7th Inst.**

Charter election was held in Michigan on the 7th, the Republicans electing their ticket in the following places: Kalamazoo, Corunna, Fenton, Albion, Coldwater, Ann Arbor, Hillsdale, Grand Haven, East Saginaw, and Alpena. The Democrats elect their ticket in Niles, Port Huron, Pontiac, Battle Creek, Bay City, Grand Rapids, Lansing and Muskegon. A Temperance ticket is elected in Ypsilanti; the People's or whiskey ticket is elected in Flint. A Reform ticket is elected in Ionia.

**KANSAS—8th Inst.**

At Fort Scott, Kansas, at the city election the entire Reform ticket with Col. J. M. Terry at the head for Mayor, was elected, with the exception of Police Judge and one Councilman. The fight was mainly on the temperance issue.

J. C. Ferry, Radical and Temperance nominee for Mayor, was elected at Manhattan, by 9 majority. The straight temperance Council was elected by from 4 to 8 majority. The fight was hard and close.

**WISCONSIN—6th Inst.**

At the city election in Milwaukee, Harrison Luddington, Independent Republican, was elected Mayor by about 700 majority, over Edward O'Neil, the Democratic nominee.

In many towns and cities of the State the question of license or no license was involved. In such places advices indicate that the license tickets were generally successful. Where party lines were drawn, Republican gains are generally reported.

**INDIANA—6th Inst.**

The returns of the Evansville city election show that the Labor Reform ticket has been elected throughout. Except the members of the Council, the ticket was composed from both the Republican and Democratic ticket.

**MISSOURI—6th Inst.**

Incomplete returns of the election in St. Louis, on Tuesday, for Aldermen and School Directors show five Democrats, three Republicans and three Independents elected to the City Council. The citizens movement to elect independent candidates in four wards, over the regular nominee, resulted successfully in three of them.

At Kansas City, Missouri, sufficient returns have been received from the city election to assure the election of Woods, Democrat, for Mayor, by 100 majority. The balance of the Democratic ticket is certainly elected, except the auditor, which is in doubt. The Democrats elected four certainly, and probably five, out of six aldermen.

## The Temperance Movement.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Democracy were jubilating over their victory over the crusaders in Dayton, and were in no humor to endure the saloon prayers, the leaguers repaired to the curb stones on the 7th and continued efforts. The result was what should have been anticipated, they were surrounded at Rapp's saloon by a boisterous rabble and grossly insulted. A knife was brandished, pistols displayed, and a riot was so imminent that the Police Commissioners were obliged to interfere and request the women to retire from the street. The rabble used the foulest language, and utterly stifled the songs and prayers by uproarious hooting. The Police Commissioners requested the women to appear no more on the streets during the day, and will request the Mayor to issue a proclamation against the present mode of crusading, because it tends to disturb the public peace. The Democratic triumph is regarded by them as a popular condemnation of the crusading, and it is probably ended in Dayton.

The saloon praying by the crusaders in Wheeling, still continues with increasing enthusiasm and excitement, but with little or no practical success. They visited Larmie's on Tuesday, and waited until the variety concert was concluded before commencing their prayers.

The Prayer League of Dayton, met on the 8th and considered the situation. A variety of opinions were expressed. One clergyman desired the ladies to venture crusading, to make a test question, but the women wisely concluded it was right to obey the Mayor's proclamation, which had been issued by the request of the Police Commissioners. So the women remained in the church at prayers. In the afternoon some gentlemen met, and it is said concluded to use the guarantee fund in prosecuting the liquor dealers. It is asserted that the women have witnessed enough to break up half the saloons. The liquor dealers, however, will be apt to have their cases carried before the Probate Judge, where they fancy they will fare best. It is understood that David A. Hoak, one of the ablest lawyers, has been employed for the prosecution.

The crusade against the liquor dealers in Pittsburgh was fully inaugurated on the 8th by the main body of the women of the Temperance Union. A company of 25 ladies, headed by the Rev. Mrs. Collins, President, visited several of the hotels and leading drinking saloons, and, with one or two exceptions, were courteously received and allowed to conduct singing and praying. Great excitement was caused by their proceedings, large crowds following them, in many instances thousands blocking the streets. They were unsuccessful, however, in obtaining signatures to the pledge. The proprietors respectfully but firmly refused to sign.

Several of the auxiliary societies have been visiting the saloons in Allegheny City and in the South Side during the past few days, but so far have met with but little success. It is expected that the crusade will be continued with a large force.

The crusade was renewed at Pittsburg on the 9th. The Police Commissioner requested the Mayor to enforce the ordinance preventing an obstruction of the sidewalk, and for the protection of business men in their lawful occupations.—While the ladies were conducting service in the Red Lion Hotel, they were informed by the Chief of Police that the Mayor had issued instructions to the police to have this ordinance rigidly enforced, and that they would be liable to arrest for the obstruction of the sidewalks. This created considerable excitement in their ranks, and they adjourned to their rooms and appointed a committee to call upon U. S. District Attorney Reed, who advised them to hold their meetings inside the saloons when permission could be obtained, and not hold any meetings on the sidewalk. This encouraged the ladies, and they continued their visits to some of the leading liquor houses during the afternoon.

An anti-liquor license meeting was held at Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, on the 9th inst., Hon. Chas. W. Rowland, President, and was addressed by C. W. Rowland, E. D. Mansfield, Dr. Welden, and Hon. Will Cumback. The meeting resolved against license, against a Constitution that will prevent the legislative restraint of the liquor traffic, and in favor of a strict enforcement of the laws to suppress the liquor traffic.

Madame Hyacinthe Loyson, wife of Pere Hyacinthe, has addressed a letter of counsel and encouragement to the women of America, who have enlisted in the temperance cause. She says the sore is so deep it will take generations, at least, to cure it, but you must succeed, for your cause is God's justice, and your aim is divine. Only let your prayers be intelligent; prayer alone will not suffice; it must be followed by good works. Madame Hyacinthe advises that women reform their tables and thus cease creating an appetite that ever craves for liquor; also, that instead of rye for whiskey, grapes for wine should be used.

## Inspection and Storage of Wheat.

A meeting of grain receivers and railroad agents was held at the Produce Exchange in New York on the 7th, when a plan for facilitating the delivery and receipts of grain was submitted by H. G. Kneeland.

The plan sets forth that it is quite improbable that any system of grain storage at the terminus of a road will fully meet the requirements of the trade as it does between Chicago and Milwaukee. It is proposed to establish in New York grades of inspection for all car grain, and to amend the 4th section of rule 19 as follows: "All vessel cargoes brought from Buffalo or Erie must be delivered to consignees in boat loads without inspection, and unmixed with other grain, if arriving in sufficient quantity to make it practicable so to deliver. Otherwise, to be graded the same as other grain received by rail, subject to inspection." Two classes or grades of spring wheat should, it is urged, be established—one to be known as "New York inspection spring wheat, conformable to what is known in this market as "Chicago wheat," and another classed as "Northwestern spring wheat," conformable to the standard of Milwaukee and Duluth, each with its various qualities of 1, 2, 3, &c. The solution of the difficulty, it is suggested, in the delivery of grain lies in the grade. A delivery of any wheat of the same grade as that consigned should be permitted. A certificate of such car of wheat, stating its grade and quantity, should accompany a return for that quantity and grade, and this return should be a negotiable instrument, the grain being deliverable only on its surrender and cancellation. The railroad companies act as baillees of all the property, and having the right to "post" cargoes as out of condition, when so in fault, by reason of too long holding on board.

The plan met with the approbation of the meeting, and a committee of nine grain receivers and freight agents will be appointed to consider and report upon it.

## The Indians.

The Cheyenne Leader has the following from its correspondent at Red Cloud Agency, dated April 7th:

The Commissioners have returned from Spotted Tail to-day, having accomplished absolutely nothing. Their powwowing at the agencies has rather complicated matters between the Indians and the Government. The Indians at Spotted Tail refused absolutely to have their Agency removed. They say they are tired of seeing the Commissioners, and invited the present delegation to leave in language more forcible than polite. It is understood that the Commissioners will proceed East at once, and ask for a strong military escort, and return within a month and remove the Agency. The visit of the Commissioners has only served to destroy the effect produced by the troops. The Indians, who are keen observers, have noticed that there is a hitch somewhere in the working of things relating to them. They expect one thing from the military, and are led to believe something else from the Peace Commissioner, who is accused of seeking to stir up trouble between the people and the Northern Indians, by Spotted Tail, and in the language of the interpreter, said, he wanted him to dry up. He says that he has been moved around and pestered so much by these lies from the great father, that he wants his words written down this time, to show to all of them who come begging around hereafter that he won't talk to them any more.

There is no doubt that Spotted Tail and Red Cloud are acting in accord. The former, at the largest Council, after a few words spoken in an excited manner, waved his hands to his people, and they all left. The same scene occurred at Red Cloud's Council.

A show of a counting of the Indians has been made here; that is, they called in the head men and took their word for the number they had. So far, 6,000 have been registered. There are probably 4,000 or less. Several bands have refused to either be counted or change the number for which they have heretofore drawn rations. Some of them, after they handed in their numbers, came the next day and claimed they had forgotten their women and children, and wanted to register them.

The Peace Commissioner arrived at Cheyenne on Saturday.

## Cremation in Europe.

The question of cremation vs. burial is being discussed both in Germany and Switzerland. At Zurich 2,000 persons have subscribed towards an association founded in favor of burning the corpses and thus protecting the salubrity of the town where the burial grounds are becoming more and more scarce. At Basle even the orthodox clergymen, for similar reasons, publicly favor the adoption of cremation. As for Germany the reform makes some progress, and is much discussed in the public papers. The well-known Berlin firm of Siemons recently advertised the invention of a new furnace for the intended operation. A proposal has been made by one of the church wardens of a Jewish synagogue in Berlin to establish on a new burial ground which they have lately bought, one of the above named furnaces for families who would make use of it for their parents or other relations.

Young Spinks came home from a ball one night last week with a look of despair on his countenance. "What's the matter?" asked his father. "Oh!" gasped the young man, "she ate a strawberry iced, and she wore a scarlet ribbon!—What taste in colors! My heart is broken!"

## The Markets.

**Produce Markets.**

NEW YORK, April 13.—Cotton quiet at 17c for middling uplands. Flour is firm and more doing for export; receipts 16,000 bbls; sales 14,000 bbls; quotations unchanged. Wheat is firm and moderate, receipts 53,000 bu; sales 46,000 bu at 156@158c for No 2 Chicago; 162@163½c for No 2 Milwaukee; 165c for No. 1 Spring. Rye is firm. Corn rules firmer; receipts 743,000 bu; sales 51,000 bu at 86@89c for new western mixed; 90c for high mixed and yellow; 96@98c for old mixed western. Barley is dull and heavy. Oats firm; receipts 29,000 bu; sales 26,000 bu at 62@64½c for mixed western; 65@68c for white. Pork quiet at $16 75@16 90 for new mess. Cut Meats steady. Beef quiet. Lard firm at 10 8 16c for steam; 10¾c for kettle. Whiskey 95½c. Sugar firm. Petroleum—7¾c for crude and 15¾c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, April 14.—Flour—The market is strong but not active at improved prices, with Fine, $4 00; Superfine, $5 00; Extra, $5 50; Double Extra and Fancy, $7 00@8 00, and Rye flour $5 25 per bbl. Wheat—The market exhibits increased activity, with prices 2@5c higher, with Amber 149½@149¾c spot, 152½c seller May, and 156½c seller June; No. 2 Amber did not sell and we quote it nominally at 136@137c; White Michigan Wheat fairly active, with sales of Extra at 158, No. 1 White 158c and No. 2 White at 156c. White Wabash Wheat did not sell, with No. 2 held at 158c, with 165c the best bid made; No. 3 White was in request at 146c, with holders demanding an advance of 2c on that figure. Red Wheat ruled quiet, with sales of No. 1 at 136c; No. 2 changed hands at 148@148½c for Wabash; No. 3 Red fairly active at 136½@137c; Rejected Red not on the market for sale: Amber Illinois nominally 150@151c for No. 2. Corn—The market shows increased firmness, and prices are higher, with High-mixed 68½@69½c for regular and 68½c for new; for future delivery seller April brought 69½c; seller May sold at 69½@70c, and seller June at 70½@70¾c; Low mixed, 69½c; No Grade Corn, 68½c; Damaged Corn 7c advance on last week's quotations at 66c. Oats—The market, in sympathy with other grain, was strong and higher at 54½c for No. 1, 51c for No. 2, 54c for White Michigan by sample, and 49@49½c for Rejected. Seeds—Sold, with offerings of Clover at $5 80, without takers: Mammoth Seed sold in a small way at $6 30; Timothy was on the market at $1, without takers. Mill Feed quiet, with prices well sustained, with Bran and Shorts at $23. Fine Middlings $20, Corn Meal $27, and Chop Feed $26 per ton. Pork, 514@16 for prime to heavy mess. Hams, smoked, 12½@13c; P. S. Lard, 9@9½c for fine in kegs and barrels. Tallow, 6½c for beef and 6c for mutton. Butter, 25@33c for fresh roll and 28@30c for fresh keg. Potatoes, 110@12c for Peach Blows and Early Rose per bu. Eggs, 13c for fresh in crates and barrels. Beans, 150c for large white; 175c for small, and 200c for navy per bu. Poultry—12@14c for turkeys, and 9@10c for chickens dressed, per lb. Cheese, 10@13c. Onions, $6 50 per bbl for large yellow. Pine Lumber—Clear, $50; Second Clear, $45; Stock and Common boards, $15@16; Cull Boards, $12; Cedar Posts, 20c; Shingles, $2 50@4 00 for sawed; shaved, $3 25; Lath $2 75. Hardwood Lumber—Walnut, merchantable, dry, $65; Culls, $25@28; merchantable Green, $50@55; Culls, $20@25; ship timber, $60; Whitewood, $24@26; Ash lumber, $22@